THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

At $2 per annum, in advance, or $2 50, if not paid within the year.

PUBLISHED BY ROBERT G. HARPER.

Advertisements, $1 per square for 3 weeks—25 cts. per s. for each cont.

"Resist with care the spirit of innovation upon the principles of your Government, however specious the pretexts."—WASHINGTON.

VOL. XVI. GETTYSBURG, PA. TUESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1832. NO. 48.

TEMPERANCE.

THE *"Fairfield Temperance Society"* will meet on *Saturday the 1st day of September next*, in the Presbyterian Church in Millerstown, at 1 o'clock, P. M. when it is expected an Address will be delivered by Mr. R CROOKS, of Emmittsburg. The friends of Temperance, of both sexes, are respectfully invited to attend. *The Secretary.*

Aug. 21. 2t

WATER COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby Given, that an ELECTION will be held at the Court-house, in Gettysburg, on *Saturday the 8th of September next*, at 4 o'clock, P. M for FIVE MANAGERS of the Gettysburg Water Company.

By order, R. SMITH, *Sec'y.*

Aug. 21. 1e

FOR SALE,

A FINE YOUNG BAY HORSE. He may be seen at Mr. M'Clellan's Stables, in Gettysburg.

Aug. 14. 3t

THE LAWS

PASSED at the last session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, have been received at this Office, and are ready for delivery.

GEO WELSH, *Proth'y.*

Prothonotary's Office, Gettysburg, Aug. 14, 1832. 3t

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, having obtained Letters of Administration on the Estate of HENRY KELLY, (colored man) deceased, requests all persons indebted to said deceased to make payment within thirty days from this date; and all persons having claims against the deceased are requested to present their accounts, duly authenticated, for settlement.

JOHN H. McCLELLAN, *Adm'r.*

Aug. 14. 4t

PUBLIC SALE.

HAVING determined to remove to the West, I will therefore offer at Public Sale, on *Tuesday the 28th inst.* at my residence in East York-street, the following Property,-viz

One corner Cupboard, one Bureau, one Stove and Pipe, one breakfast Table, Chairs, Bedsteads, and a number of other articles of Household and Kitchen Furniture; also, one Work Bench, and *Set of Planes*. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M. when attendance will be given by

JAMES THOMPSON, JR.

Aug. 14. ts

N. B. Terms made known on day of sale.

Pennsylvania College.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Trustees of Pennsylvania College, recently organized and located at Gettysburg, would respectfully inform the Public, that the Institution will be opened for the reception of Students on the *7th of November next*. The following gentlemen have already been elected Professors, but an additional number of Instructors will be engaged as soon as the number of Students renders it necessary:

S. S. SCHMUCKER, A. M. *Professor of Intellectual Philosophy & Moral Science.*

E. L HAZELIUS, D. D. *Professor of the Latin Language & German Literature.*

H. BAUGHER, A. M. *Professor of the Greek Language & Belles-Lettres.*

M. JACOBS, A. M. *Professor of Mathematics, Chemistry, & Natural Philosophy*

J. H. MARSDEN, A. M. *Professor of Mineralogy & Botany.*

It has been the aim of the Trustees to adapt this Institution to the wants of the German population of our country, a Professorship of that language having already been established, and other measures adopted which will render it singularly advantageous to that respectable class of the community. Provision will be made for instruction in the other modern languages by competent teachers, and no pains will be spared to render this department highly efficient.

The proximity of Gettysburg to Baltimore and Philadelphia, the healthiness of the place, the morality of its inhabitants, its being the location of a flourishing theological seminary, the cheapness of living, and the high qualifications of the Professors, all recommend the institution to the patronage of parents.

Good boarding may be had in the village at $1 50 per week—the price of tuition is $24 per year.

There being no other collegiate institution in central Pennsylvania, this College will afford uncommon advantages to parents, who do not wish to send their sons to a great distance from home.

CALVIN BLYTHE,
President of the Board.

JNO. G. MORRIS, *Secretary.*

☞ Editors in Pennsylvania and elsewhere, friendly to the Institution, are requested to give the above one or more insertions.

POETRY.

FIRST AND LAST HOURS.

BY MISS MARY ANNE BROWNE.

Lov'st thou the hour, the first of day,
When the dewy flowers are opening bright,
When through the curtains of morning gray,
Are stealing streaks of crimson light!
Hath it not a power to spell!
Doth it not to thy warm heart tell
Of life, fresh, sparkling, new-born life,
And scenes as yet too young for strife!

Lov'st thou the hour in twilight time,
When every flower is closing round,
When fainter and fainter the far bell's chime
Comes with a soothing dying sound!
Had it not a spell, though it be,
Differing from the first, for thee?
Doth it not tell of visions deep,
And a painful drooping down to sleep?

These hours are types and signs of thine,
Thy first hour brought forth both smiles and tears,
And called forth feelings half divine,
In those who look for future years,
And watched how grew each feature's mould,
And saw their little buds unfold,
And trusted strife should never come
To cast on heart and brow a gloom.

And thy last hour—'tis thine to make
It calm as twilight's lovely time,
A blessed sleep from which to awake,
Will be to the better world to climb:
Remember 'tis thine, aye thine to choose,
If storms shall take place of stars and dews,
Or if thy spirit shall have a power
To make its parting like death's last hour.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERISHING WITH THIRST.

We quote from the Adventures of a Younger Son:—

"A long-continued gale of wind drove us down towards the coast of New-Holland. When it had broken, and while we were laboring in the heavy swell which followed, we discerned a small boat, evidently in distress, and we wore down to her aid. Owing to the swell, and the wind having moderated, it was some time ere the grab succeeded in getting alongside of her, to take her crew on board, which consisted of four sailors and a master's mate. They belonged to an English Frigate, which having captured a small brigantine, had put them on board to take charge of her. The prize had been separated from the frigate by a white squall in the straits of Sunda, damaged in her masts and rigging. A north-western, against which they could make no head, had driven them a long way to the south east. In this hapless state, their frail and crazy bark had been struck abaft by a heavy sea, which had loosened her stern-post, and shattered the framework in her stern. The water poured in so fast, that it was only by the greatest promptitude and dexterity they had succeeded in getting a clumsy boat, which lay amidship, afloat, just as their vessel foundered. They had no time to secure any thing but themselves; a boy and two men were drowned, probably in attempting to save something. The boat was old and worthless as the vessel to which she belonged; and, till she was somewhat seasoned in the water, they were all occupied in baling with their caps, and in stuffing with rags and coir-oakum, the crevices and rents which the sun had made. Fortunately the boat, as she lay on board, had been used as a receptacle for spare canvass, oars, light sails, the fag end of ropes, and what was now of far greater importance, a coop with six ducks, an old grisly he-goat, and a hen, that had demurely laid its egg as an offering for its undisturbed sanctuary in the sheltered part of the bow, where it had probably roosted for years in solitary security. The seamen thanked Providence as they beheld their live stock. Being up to their knees in water, dripping with water, water having destroyed their vessel, and now threatening to overwhelm them in its foaming billows, and with an ocean of water all around them, some time elapsed ere the awful words were uttered, 'There is no fresh water in the boat!' Every voice echoed, in preternatural sounds, 'There is no fresh water!' Every eye wildly glanced at the boat, and around the sea, and again was despondingly muttered, 'There is no water! Oh, God! we must perish!'

Anticipated thirst soon parched their lips, and their stout hearts quailed—Other dangers, past and present, were forgotten. A leaky, rent, misshapen boat, hardly big enough to contain their diminished crew, as it lay floundering in the trough of the sea, like a harpooned porpoise, was nothing,—if they had but water. Fortunately their officer, though the youngest among them, was the ablest and manliest, at least in mind; by which boon, nature had amply compensated him for a somewhat slender and delicate form. He had a spirit greater than was contained in the broad breasts of the brawniest and the bulkiest.—Evil fortune had persecuted him in many shapes; she kept him at the bottom of her wheel, but could not crush him. He rallied the sunken spirits of his men; he told them they were near land; they had sails; there was wind enough to fill them; the boat, though broken, was buoyant; they were few in number; thirst could be borne for days; besides, they had live stock, and their blood was nearly as refreshing as water; and the clouds gave promise of rain. The men knew their officer, and had confidence in him. His calmness and fearless bearing did more than his words. The hopes he had so confidently expressed seemed realized. They grew calm, and their reason and obedience were restored.

The mate having succeeded, if not in rendering his boat water-tight, yet in diminishing the leaks, so that it required [but] occasional baling, next set about putting sail on the boat. For this purpose he selected an old flying jib, and, with a broken studding-sail-boom for a mast, contrived the best and safest form of carrying canvass that could possibly be contrived, representing what sailors call a shoulder-of-mutton rig, the larger part (or the body of the sail) being in the body of the boat. To be driven in the South Indian ocean, a desert world of waters, was certain, inevitable destruction. In order to avoid this, it was necessary, at all risks, to haul his wind as much as possible to the eastward, with an oar for a rudder. With consummate skill he in some degree effected this; but it required an unerring eye and steady hand to keep his ricketty and rudderless boat from being buried beneath the threatening waves, or capsized by the furious blasts which swept over it. They had neither compass, chart, nor instruments to guide them on their lonely way; nothing but the sun—the latter, glaring and fiery, they hardly dared to look at. Their only hope was to make one of the Sunda Islands, or, failing in that, the coast of New Holland, or to be met by some wandering bark.

Thus day and night they toiled on, laving, at long intervals, their white and parched lips with the blood of the panting goat, which was itself expiring for want of moisture. Every glazed eye scrutinized, with horrible precision, the accuracy of the measured allowance, apparently numbering the red drops, as doled out by the officer in scanty portions. The animal was then cut up, and its interior, which contained jellied blood and some moisture, was balanced and divided with the care and exactitude with which a miser weighs his gold. The mate said he merely extracted the fluid, chewing, but not swallowing the substance, and endeavored to impress on his comrades the advantage of following his example. A few did, but the greater part could not control the fierceness of famine raging in their vitals. 'At this,' the mate added, 'from the torture I experienced, I did not wonder; but the event proved I was in the right. For, by not eating, I endured thirst better; and after a few days I had no inclination to eat, feeling a relief by keeping some substance in my mouth, no matter what, to chew;—tobacco, of which there was a little, was the best. We all watched with painful and intense anxiety the formation and changes of the clouds. Every speck in the heavens was commented on and scrutinized in form, density, and altitude. At last, after successive hopes and disappointments, our eyes dim and our hearts sick, we beheld a dark and heavy cloud, evidently surcharged with rain, coming towards us. Those who have seen, or can conceive, the exhausted pilgrim, parched and perishing on a desert, wading through shifting sand, with feeble gait and maddening brain, when his wistful and eager eyes catch a first glimpse of the distant well, may faintly imagine what were our sensations. When the first drop touched our shrivelled lips, and fell on our throbbing temples, every grasping mouth was distended wide to heaven for the falling manna; our parched throats heaved and swelled like the waves. Fervent prayers were uttered by men who would have died in battle blaspheming;—but they availed not; the watery cloud on which their lives were suspended, mockingly displayed its riches, niggardly sprinkled them with a few scanty drops, as a sample of the inestimable treasure it contained, and fleeted onwards, till they beheld it mingle its waters in waste,—in the briny ocean! They covered in despair their inflamed eyes with their cracked and spongy hands, and groaned in agony!

But who can go on describing tortures such as those men endured, every instant augmenting, comprising an eternity of immitigable suffering, tho' marked in the calendar but as seven days and seven hours?—a space so fleeting to the free and happy that it passes by and is scarcely noticed, while on these forlorn seamen seven days did the work of seventy years. With rheumed, glassy, blood-shot eyes, haggard, wrinkled, and hollow cheeks, sunken mouth, swollen, slaty, & cracked lips, contracted nostrils, thinned and whitened hair, collapsed muscles, feeble and tottering gait, sepulchral and inarticulate voices, gabbling more like brutes than men; can the extremest age to which human existence has yet been stretched, with all its withering palsy and impotency, do more? In seven days and a few hours, youth, intellect, strength, were thus blasted! Let me be scorched to death in a volcano, blown into the air from a cannon, buried alive in the earth, drowned in water, but let me not die by wanting it!

Two, in their phrenzy, threw themselves into the sea, slaked their thirst in its briny waters, and died under its cool canopy. One, after lying in idiotic insensibility, burst into fierce, yelling madness, tore the living flesh from his limbs, sucked his own blood, lay down, slept, and awoke no more. Four, besides the officer, remained on the 7th day. The sky, the ocean, the boat, every thing looked burning red and fiery. They had no hope, when on the morning of the eighth day we rescued them from their shattered boat. What a crazed, wild, and ghastly band were they!—more like corpses uncharnelled than living men. The weakest of the party, the mate, seemed alone to have retained his senses. After he was hoisted on the deck, and collectedly looked around, he said, 'We are dying the death of the damned!—Give my men water!' Then, as if his last duty was performed, he pointed to his frothy lip, but could not speak; and the spirit, which had borne him up while contending with danger, now released from its post of duty, seemed to flee away, and his body sunk down lifeless."

TRUE BRAVERY.

When the American army was at Valley Forge, in the winter of 1777, a captain of the Virginia line refused a challenge sent him by a brother officer, alleging that his life was devoted to the service of his country and that he did not think it a point of duty to risk it to gratify the caprice of any man.—This point of humor clearly displayed the brilliant point in the officer's character, and exposed the weak ones of his brother's in the service in a very pointed manner. His antagonist gave him the name of a coward through the whole army; conscious of not having merited the aspersion, and discovering the injury he should sustain in the minds of those unacquainted with him, he repaired one evening to a general meeting of the officers of that line.—On his entrance he was avoided by the company, and the officer who challenged him, insolently ordered him to leave the room, a request which was loudly re-echoed from all parts. He refused, and asserted that he came there to vindicate his fame, and after mentioning the reasons which induced him not to accept the challenge, he applied a large hand grenade to the candle, and when the fuse had caught fire, threw it on the floor, saying, "here, gentlemen, this will quickly determine which of us all dare brave danger most." At first they stared upon him for a moment in stupid astonishment; but their eyes soon fell upon the fuse of the grenade, which was fast burning down; away scampered colonel, general, ensign, and captain and all, made a rush at the door—"Devil take the hindmost." Some fell, and others made way over the bodies of their comrades; some succeeded in getting out, but, for an instant, there was a general heap of flesh sprawling at the entrance of the apartment. Here was a colonel jostling with a subaltern, and there fat generals pressing lean lieutenants into the boards, and blushing majors and squeaking ensigns wrestling for exit, the size of the one and the feebleness of the other making their chance of departure pretty equal; until time, which does all things, at least cleared the room, and left the noble captain standing over the grenade, with his arms folded, and his countenance expressing every kind of scorn and contempt for the scrambling red coats, as they toiled, and bustled, and bored their way to the door.—After the explosion had taken place, some of them ventured to return and take a peep at the mangled remains of their comrade, whom, however, to their great surprise, they found alive and uninjured. When they were all gone, the captain threw himself flat on the floor as the only possible means of escape, and fortunately came off with a whole skin and a repaired reputation.

Although mechanics may be deprived of the advantages of a liberal education, they still have no excuse for not being well educated in those branches of knowledge which are most useful to citizens in the present state of our country. The streams of information are flowing to us from every direction.—The great engine of knowledge, the Press, is free & unshackled—shedding upon all the brightest beams of literature, science and the arts. So general and extensive is the diffusion of knowledge through the medium of the Press, that no mind, which is not impervious to the reception of knowledge, can remain unaffected. The cheapness which attends the procuring of books at the present day, puts it within the means of the poorest classes to supply themselves with those fountains.—Reading is the great inlet to knowledge.—By this we have brought before us the learning of those whose lives have been spent in research. By books we draw around us the vast fields of knowledge which have been sown and cultivated by the great and the learned of all ages and all nations, and there we can gather a plentiful harvest of knowledge and treasure up in the garners of the mind that useful information which is the life blood of enlightened society.

A Yankee on the Lead.—A man by the name of Feelon hired, on Wednesday, a horse and chaise in Dedham to go to Canton. On his arrival there, he swapped them with a Mr. P—, for a horse and wagon, receiving $15 to boot.—Mr. P— suspecting that all was not right, proposed to return with Feelon to Dedham, to satisfy himself as to F's honesty, &c. Feelon consented, and off they started, Mr. P— driving the horse and chaise, whilst F. took the lead with the horse and wagon. Feelon soon drove out of sight, turned down a bye-road, and made off. Mr. P. arriving at Dedham, found the true owner of the horse and chaise, who claimed his property, and thanked him heartily for bringing them back.

Feelon, with P——'s horse and waggon and the cool $15—had struck off, like Joe Ball's clams, into deeper water, and may be digging out up to this moment, for ought we know or P—— either. *Boston Trans.*

"When pain and anguish wring the brow,
A ministering angel thou."

Woman.—Dr. Mead concludes a letter to the editors of a New-York paper in which he gives a detailed account of the death by cholera of ten persons, all members of one family, with the following tribute to the love, charity, & devotedness of woman:—"When the inmates fled from danger, there were some who remained; and it was female courage and benevolence, that kept them in this place of pestilence, instead of seeking ease and safety in the dwellings of health and cheerfulness.—At the early and late hour might be seen the messenger of kindness passing from room to room, administering aid to the sick, and comfort and consolation to the dying."

CUSTOMS.

Of all offences against English manners which a man can commit, the three following are the greatest:—To put his knife to his mouth instead of his fork; to take up sugar or asparagus with his fingers; or, above all, to spit any where in a room. These are certainly laudable prohibitions, and well bred people of all countries avoid such practices, though even on these points manners alter greatly; for Marshal Richelieu detected an adventurer who passed himself for a man of rank, by the single circumstance of taking up olives with his fork and not with his fingers. The ridiculous thing is the amazing importance which is here attached to them. The last named crime is so pedantically proscribed in England, that you might seek through all London in vain to find such a piece of furniture as a spitting-box. A Dutchman, who was very uncomfortable for the want of one, declared with great indignation that an Englishman's only spitting-box was his stomach. These things are, I repeat, more than trivial, but the most important rules of behavior in foreign countries always regard trivialities. Had I, for example, to give a few universal rules to a young traveller, I should counsel him thus:—In Naples, treat the people brutally; in Rome, be natural; in Austria, don't talk politics; in France, give yourself no airs; in Germany a great many; & in England, don't spit.—*Tour of a German prince.*

Primitive Doings in Pennsylvania.—In 1683, William Penn established a Post Office, (probably the first on the North American Continent,) and appointed Henry Waldy of Sackony Post master, with authority "to supply passengers with horses from Philadelphia to Newcastle, or to the Falls of Delaware."—He fixed the rates of postage thus; "Letters from the Falls to Philadelphia, 3d; to Chester, 5d; to Newcastle, 7d; to Maryland, 8d." The Post went once a week, and its movements were regularly published "on the meeting house door, and other public places." As early as 1683, there were about eight hundred persons in regular attendance on first and week days at Friend's Meeting in Philadelphia. This was remarkable for a people who were contending with the various difficulties incident to opening the wilderness. No wonder they prospered.

A dentist in a country town gives his address at "the debtor's prison" where he assures his customers, they may rely upon always finding him at home.—Probably he would be better pleased if they were to find him "OUT."

POETRY.

FROM THE CONNECTICUT MIRROR.

STANZAS.

"And what hath man of all his labor, and of the vexation of his heart, wherein he hath labored under the sun. All his days are sorrow, and his travail grief." ECCLESIASTES.

WHEN, with a calm, observant eye
We gaze on all that earth can give—
And mark its sweetest blossoms die,
And feel its raptures fugitive;
Oh, who can long desire to stay
Where all must change from joy to grief—
Where love, and wealth, and power decay,
Like Autumn's melancholy leaf?

Who, when the gorgeous spell is gone,
That made his young existence dear—
When Hope's beguiling wing hath flown,
And darkness blots the atmosphere—
Who then would journey dimly on,
Amidst a dull and plodding throng,
Which, like a stream from tempest grown,
Rolls, thick and turbidly, along?

What recks it, upon vanish'd years,
That swept, like eagle's pinions by,
With changeful round of smiles and tears,
To cast pale Memory's mournful eye!
Oh, can it bring again the bloom
To Youth's resplendent coronal—
Or can it rend the clouded tomb,
And wake the slumberer 'neath its pall?

It is in vain—it is in vain,
For Earth's ephemeral joys to live—
Its transports darken into pain—
Its flowers, once dead, can ne'er revive!
And from the sad and varied past,
One only lesson may we glean:
That Joy is far too dear to last—
That sorrow clouds its brightest scene!

Life! 'Tis a waste, where storm and gloom
Are gathering up from Memory's cell—
Where gapes the wide, insatiate tomb,
And fierce diseases darkly dwell.
Oh then, WHY should the spirit cling
Unto this cold and dull domain,
Since life hath but one golden spring—
One morn—that ne'er returns again!

Why should we love to linger here,
Where baseless dreams are only known—
Where FAITH, with vision calm and clear,
Can glance to GOD's eternal throne?
Far rather, let the fetters break,
Which keep us from that brighter shore,
Where saints their endless anthems wake,
And cankering cares are felt no more.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WOMAN.

The waves of the ocean divide before the prow of the swift sailing ship, but in a moment no traces can be discovered. The soil is parted by the plough, but in a few revolving years the earth is closed again. But the tender, wounded heart of a female, nought but death can heal: true affection may alleviate its burden; friendship may wipe away many a tear, and the soothing hand of love serve to smooth its rugged passage, but the secret sorrow, like the cankerworm, preys on her bosom, and wastes her form away. Philosophy may teach Man to bear with fortitude every ill; to gather strength from every obstacle, and to stand unmoved amid the storms of adversity; but there is not in Woman's nature that which teaches her to look to herself for support. Like the reed which bends to every blast, although it may rise again, its roots are weakened, and the next storm shall lay it prostrate in the dust. The bloom of health that settled on her cheek in the morning, the setting sun may find has vanished, and the cold hand of death overspreading those once illuminated features. In her childhood, perhaps, she looked upon the world as bright and pleasing; "hope like an angel" led her to the summit of felicity; but as she advances in life, what was once bright, appears rusted by time—hills rough and rugged intervene between her and the mount of happiness, and what she thought sweet at a distance, she finds is "gall and wormwood." I have seen the rose budding on the cheek, nipped by the frost of unkindness. I have beheld secret, deceptive consumption, sapping the life-blood, and grief has kindled the hectic fire. The heart of woman is not formed like man's; its strings are so finely spun, that misfortune snaps, and even joy destroys them. Is there a subject fitter for the painter's pencil, or the poet's pen, than a lovely woman surrounded by her offspring, weeping when they weep, and smiling when they smile?—Comfort is forsaken, pleasure disregarded, and life itself held as nothing for her children's sake. As the birch bends to the earth by the clinging vines, she bends in meekness, and kisses the dew-drops from their cheeks. But man, superior man, with iron heart and icy feelings, can open the recesses of her confiding heart, take advantage of her candor, and make mockery of her wo. Woman is like the stone precipitated from the mountain by the undermining hand of grief, she sinks into the ocean of despair, and joy departs forever: but man, like the rock on the beach, although washed this moment by the waves of affliction, in the next is sparkling in the sunbeams of cheerfulness.

But take woman in hours of bliss, and she illumines the domestic fireside as the April sun, shining on the reflecting landscape.

Without the smile from partial beauty won,
Oh what were man?

He would be as a barque tossed on a tempestuous ocean, deprived of light and compass. And women are blamed for caprice, for fickleness, and for levity. I have seen woman pouring forth her soul to heaven; smiling with devotion when her heart has been wrung with earthly trouble, her eyes now sparkling with piety, and now settling into the calm and dim gaze of death.—An unkind look, or a harsh word, may cause her tears to roll, while in every drop her soul is visible. How many, perhaps, destined for the higher circles of life; how many, who would one day, have become an ornament to the world, and an honor to mankind, are laid in the worm-inhabited grave, by grief.

In the morning of life, ere the rays of diversified joy and sorrow fall on our foreheads, and before the chills and damps of the evening of age alloy our enjoyment: what is it that gives a greater zest to pleasure? Is it not woman?

To talk arm in arm with a beautiful female, when the pale moon is up; to stray along the green banks of a languid river, as the cool breeze gently moves the leaves, to feel that she leans upon you, and that you are capable of buoying her light frame, to watch her listening to each word that falls from your lips, and as she looks up in your face, to hear her answer sweetly, is joy, is pleasure, which words cannot paint.

I have beheld the victim of the libertine smiling at each word he uttered, as the ice sparkles in the rays of the sun that is melting it away; as the rock glitters to the lightning that rends it. I have stood by the bedside of betrayed, deceived woman, in the dreadful hour of death, have marked the struggles of the weak soul, about to meet its Maker, and never has she pronounced one curse on her betrayer.

In the moments of the deepest affliction, when even man bows to earth, and his proud spirit breaks; in poverty or in prison, then woman shines bright as the star of evening. The oak that has withstood the gales of a century yields majestically to the hurricane, but the sapling struggles with each wind that would otherwise destroy it.

It matters not if her bosom is wrung with anguish; it matters not, if the approach of death becomes more visible every day; or it matters not whether famine claims her as his victim; no sigh escapes her, no complaint is heard, and her voice is even cheerful when she addresses the partner and author of her woes. As the eagle rises above the storm, and views the lightning's shaft play beneath him, she rises superior to her troubles, and calmly thinks of the dangers she has past.

But if we examine the character of woman minutely, we will find foibles as well as virtues. Woman is fickle, if we may trust the assertions of thousands of authors who have written much to prove her so. But what renders her fickle? Is it not the flattery of man? If there was a Laos or a Lydia; was there not a Lucretia and a Virginia?—If a female betrayed the citadel, did not a female save the city when Coriolanus besieged it? Is woman more fickle than man? No, for he can change from female to female, and they have not power to complain.

Woman is the polar star of the actions of men. Although not actively engaged in the marshalling of armies, or in the crush of empires, she acts upon every thing as if by enchantment—she moves her wand, and cities fall; at her beck, kings and mighty monarchs unsheath the battle sword and bid defiance to united hosts.

Love is the strongest of passions.—What is counted the first and greatest of Scipio's victories? Was it not that conquest of passion, when the captive trembling virgin was permitted to depart from him undefiled?

But still there are other views to be taken of woman. Mark her as the daughter soothing the troubles of her aged parents. With what solicitude does she remove every obstacle to their comfort; with what anxiety does she watch their slumber, fearing each might be their last, and how often is her voice lifted to that great God, who listeneth to the prayers of the children of affliction. And when the dreadful hour of parting is nigh; when she bends over their death beds; when the dying prayer is mingled with the groans of approaching dissolution; her heart swells nigh to bursting, the burning tears roll down her cheeks, and she speaks not: but when she hears the last low and solemn adieu, and views the limbs stiffening in death; it is then that the fountain of her tears is dried up, and her grief finds vent in words. She perhaps thinks of the days of childhood, when she was watched over as tenderly—she thinks of the many happy hours that are gone never to return; she casts her sight forward, and perceives nothing but loneliness, privation and suffering; but she calms and consoles herself, because she knows that God "will temper the wind to the shorn lamb."

The mother next claims our attention. How she fondles, how she caresses her first born.—When his infant breath first gently warms her cheek, when she first takes him in her arms, and impresses the first kiss on his forehead, all her sufferings and troubles are forgotten, she turns her eyes on the father of her boy, and thanks heaven for this first pledge of love. In the crooked and entangled paths of life, when no friends are near, when the heart aches with sadness or the head with pain; how consoling is the thought that we have a mother to turn to, to whose bosom we may trust our secrets, and who will sympathize in all our pains. Place woman in any situation, and she shines superior as the diamond in the coronet, she is not only transcendant and beautiful herself, but casts a light on others, and the tears which she sheds for others' woes are more inestimable than the pearls of India.

A practical Joke.—During the last summer two elderly gentlemen of rather austere manners, who were strangers to each other, were in the habit of occasionally visiting a celebrated Coffee House in London. Being both rather niggardly in their habits, and the waiter having never received from either his customary fee, he being thus neglected, the rascal only wanted an opportunity to play off upon them a practical joke. This opportunity soon arrived.

One afternoon Mr. Jenkins, one of the gentlemen in question, came to the public room, but finding it occupied by a set of jovial fellows, who were somewhat disposed to be noisy, he turned in disgust to the waiter, and requested him to show him into a private apartment, and furnish him with a cup of coffee, and a pipe, and a newspaper.—Soon after Mr. Jones, the other gentleman who had rendered himself obnoxious to the waiter, also came in, and made a similar request. The waiter expressed regret that it was not in his power to comply with his request, as the apartments were all occupied.—'But,' said he, as if the idea suddenly occurred to him, 'there's a gentleman in No. 5, who, I presume, would have no objection to sharing his room with you—but, perhaps, you may not be pleased with his company, as unfortunately he is quite deaf.'

'O, that is of little consequence,' said Mr. Jones,—'Give my respects to the gentleman, and ask him if he will admit me into his company.'

The waiter departed, and entered into the apartment where Mr. Jenkins was wading through a tremendous paragraph relating to the French Revolution. 'Sir,' said the wag, 'there is a very respectable old man below, who is desirous of retiring to a private apartment, but unfortunately our rooms are all filled with company. If you will be so obliging as to ———

'Send him up,' replied Mr Jenkins, 'I shall be happy to have his company.'

'But,' resumed the waiter, 'the poor man labors under a great infirmity, he is as deaf as a post.'

'I am sorry for that,' said Mr. Jenkins, 'as I wished to have some chat about the extraordinary events which have lately taken place in France. But never mind, send him up'

Mr. Jones was accordingly introduced. The gentlemen bowed, looked hard at each other without speaking, and both puffed away at their pipes for some time.

At last Mr. Jenkins *bawled out*, 'Well, sir, what do you think of Lafayette?'

'I think he is a most extraordinary man, and an honor to the human race,' screamed Mr. Jones at the top of his voice.

'He *is* an extraordinary man, he is a great man—he is the hero of three Revolutions; I would not exchange his fame, for that of any name on record' continued Mr. Jenkins, still to the infinite jeopardy of his lungs.

'Good God! my dear sir,' said Mr. Jones with voice of a Stentor, 'you need not bawl so loud. You absolutely stun me—I am not deaf.'

'That rascal of a waiter told me you were,' said Mr. Jenkins in his natural voice.

'He told me the same story of you,' hoarsely vociferated Mr. Jones.

'Spare me, my dear sir,' exclaimed Mr. Jenkins, holding up both hands—'for the drum of my ear will burst. I am no more deaf than yourself!'

Indignant at the trick which was played on them, they rung the bell for the waiter; and he appeared with a provoking leer upon his features, they asked him what he deserved for such impertinent conduct.

'I suppose, gentlemen, I deserve what I am in the habit of receiving from you.'

'What is that?'

'Nothing.' So saying he coolly walked off.

"There's not any body to weep after him."

On Monday afternoon, between four and five o'clock, a man was observed driving slowly up Chesnut street—he was sitting in a chair placed on a rough coffin, commonly called a shell, and the whole was sustained on a pair of gig wheels. In the coffin was the body of a man who had died in the Walnut street prison. The sight is not so uncommon as to attract much attention, and of course few observations were made. As we passed a lady and her little child, we felt persuaded from a single remark, that the former had been informing the latter, that the box contained a dead man, and that he was then being taken to the burying place The little child looked again anxiously at the solitary cart of the unhonored dead, and turning to her elder companion, she said—

"There is nobody to weep after him."

And that indeed was the case.—There is the curse of crime:—the felon has enough to weep *for* him living, but dead—"there's nobody there to weep after him."

It is in our nature, and it is increased and fixed more strongly by our education, to love the opinions of mankind, and to covet their praise even after death. The pyramids of Egypt, and the scantling slab that marks the resting place of poverty in the potters field, are both alike illustrations of this desire, which neither philosophy nor crime can eradicate. In the pride of our hearts, we may talk of death with complacency, and go and look at the tomb which is to hold our decayed frame; but man has not yet steeled himself to indifference at the contemplation of a lonely death hour, and to be drawn away to the rudely formed pit, "with not any body to weep after him." The death pains are enough, when friends stand round to mitigate them. The filmy eye trembles in its gathering darkness, even when the finger of friendship is closing down the lid, and the soul starts back from the forgetfulness that must succeed to death, even when multitudes will follow to weep "after the body."—But to open for the last time the glazed eye upon vacancy, to feel the clammy moisture on the lip and have no hand to wipe it away—to know that the grave which is to open for your dying frame, will close upon it without a monument and without a sod—to die in the full consciousness that you will be dragged through the street in full day, and "not one to weep after you"—that is *death*—and that is a criminal's death—and could the being who sets at defiance the *laws* of the land, feel that its *customs* also were so against him,

'Vice, in his high career, would stand appall'd.'

And were we the presiding judge of a criminal court, we should add to the usual sentence of the culprit which gives him to a prison, "and should you die therein, you shall be taken thence in a coffin through the street in full day, *"with nobody to weep after you"*

U S. Gaz.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

Lay thoughts.—There is something in the sweeping progression of a great epidemic, which pours contempt and warning upon the hopes of Ambition, and the aspirations of Pride. It snatches the voluptuary from his luxuries;—the gloating worldling from the golden accumulations in his coffers;—it drives the smiling Beauty from her toilet to the sepulchre; and the reveller who banquets on the choicest viands, and sits long at the most glowing wines, it sends away from the dessert and the bowl, to the coffin and the worm—Walking abroad, alike in darkness and at noonday, the Phantom, with an invisible hand, touches the human heart, and lo! that busy organ becomes a palsied mass, and anon, an icy clod. What before *such* a Power, are the mounting thoughts of the eloquent or the gifted,—the circumventions of the intriguer, or the stratagems of the aspirant after preferment and place? They are but the reed before the tempest, or the leaf before the wind.

But a more cheerful side is given to this sombrous picture. The scene awakens the noble feelings, the sympathetic benevolence of men, and leads us to confess that there is a brightness even in the cloud which bears the pestilence in its bosom. Its devastations are monitory; and as the victims of its course sink away upon the right hand and the left, there is a voice which swells above the funeral requiems of the mourning, and seems to murmur, "Oh! that men were wise,—that they understood this!"

It is impossible to contemplate the onward march of such a Terror, without receiving the most emphatic monitions in respect to the transitory career of human-kind, and the uncertain tenor of their enjoyments. Pride, or Selfishness, or Envy, or Hate, at such a moment of salutary reflection, seem to be what indeed they are,—the impure dross that stains the gold of Existence; which shuts up the avenues to the finest senses, and fetters the freedom of those attachments and kindnesses, from the exercise of which so much happiness is derivable, and without which the world is but a neglected garden, whose richest flowers and fruits are smothered by noisome weeds. Could the sweet charities, the moderated desires, the pure affections, which fill the heart with a kind of rapture, be but nurtured duly, the world would become a theatre of peace, and a type of that better land to which the faithful will be translated in the resurrection of the just.

Intoxicating Effect of Wild Hemp—The plant called wild hemp (*Cannibas indica,*) in Egypt named *Asiss* or *Haschish*, is manufactured into a substance called *Bangue* or *Bang*, which is much used throughout Egypt, Persia, Arabia, and Hindoostan, as a powerful and peculiar inebriant. For this purpose a liquor is prepared from its juice, or its dried leaves are made use of. The common people among the Arabs pound the leaves, make a little ball of them and swallow it. In Hindoostan the plant is grown for no other use than for the purpose of intoxication—It produces tranquility of mind, and a singular kind of exhilaration, during which the person laughs involuntarily, speaks incoherently, and sings and dances without staggering or giddiness—Like opium, it stimulates courage and excites sensual propensities During sleep it promotes agreeable dreams—*Cabinet Cyclopædia.*

A King Log.—A pine log from one of the branches of the Penobscot River, better than a hundred miles above Bangor, has been brought down the river this season to Old Town, which measures from the butt to the limbs *forty three feet*, and at the *top* end *three feet and seven inches in diameter.* No wonder Great Britain wants to get a slice of our territory. 'Spose she wants masts for some of her "tall admirals."

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be Offered at Public Sale, (if not sold previously at Private Sale) on *Saturday the 8th of September next,*

A Valuable Property

in EMMITTSBURG, Md. near the Square, consisting of

ONE HOUSE AND THREE LOTS,

two of them fronting the street; the house is a two-story log-weather-boarded building, large and roomy, with a large elegant Log Barn and Stabling attached to it; also,

41 Acres of Land,

of which there are seven acres of superior Meadow-land; eleven of prime Wood—part of which is heavily timbered with Locust and Poplar; the rest under good fence, and in a high state of cultivation. On this property there is a good Log

Dwelling-house,

and a fine well at a convenient distance.

This property is conveniently situated about one half a mile from Emmittsburg, with a fine level road passing to and fro. Also, some *FURNITURE.*—For particulars inquire of

JAMES A SHORB,
CATHARINE McMEAL.

Aug. 14. ts

N B. Should it prove rainy, the sale will be postponed till the next dry day.

NOTICE.

THE ministers and deputies, appointed by the different Congregations constituting the "German Reformed Synod of Pennsylvania and adjacent States," are to meet in Synod on the first Sunday in September ensuing—in Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county, Pa.

JOHN C. GULDIN, *Sec'y.*

Aug. 7.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of AMY MORTON, late of Menallen township, deceased, either by Note, Bond or Book account, are desired to settle the same, without delay; and all those having claims against said Estate, will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement

WM. B. WILSON, *Ex'r.*

July 31. 4t

FRESH

Drugs & Medicines,

OILS, PAINTS, DYE-STUFFS, &c.

THE Subscriber has just received a fresh supply of the above articles, which, in addition to his former Stock, comprises almost every article in his line now in use—together with a large assortment of

Patent Medicines, &c.

And a fine supply of

GROCERIES:

All which he will dispose of at very *low prices.* Country Dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine them—and they may find it their interest to purchase from him. Every attention will be paid to those wishing to purchase; and great care taken in the preparation of such articles as may be prescribed by Physicians.

N. B Just received, a large supply of

Lancaster Glue.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, May 29. tf

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

PLATING Establishment,

GETTYSBURG, PA.

J. B. DANNER,

FROM the encouragement received, has been induced to commence the Manufacturing of the following Articles, viz.:

BITS, STIRRUPS,

Coach and Gig Mounting,

Joints, Side-door, Dash & Body Handles,
BELL, CAP, RING & PLAIN HOB-BANDS,
WINKERS & PADS,

Top and Trace Finishers,

ORNAMENTS,

of all descriptions, & of the latest patterns.

He also attends very particularly to Custom work, as he has done heretofore. He warrants and stands good for all work done in his Shop, that the same shall not be exceeded by any Establishment in the United States.

☞All orders from a distance shall be thankfully received, the same attended to with promptness, done in the best manner, and on the most accommodating terms.

Gettysburg, Sept. 6. tf

Now's the time for Prizes!

CLIMESON'S OFFICE IN DOUBT!

☞*If you want a Fortune, call in time; you can only lose* $1 25, *and may become RICH!*

A Prize of 1,000 Dollars,

Sold a few weeks ago: and on the 2d inst.

18—34—48—A Prize of

$10,000,

Sold to a Lad in the Country.

June 12. tf

NEW-YORK, Aug. 20.

Great Mortality—In the Bellevue Alms House in this city, containing, at the time the Cholera made its appearance among us, about 1650 inmates, there have been 300 deaths; which is in the proportion of 1 to 5½ of the whole population

In the Sing Sing State Prison, containing a month ago about 882 inmates, there have been 100 deaths; or rather more than 1 in 9 of the whole population.

At the County Poor House in Poughkeepsie, containing at the commencement of the disease about 220 inmates, 71, *or nearly one-third* of the whole number, have died.

At a meeting of the office holders in St Louis, to hurra for Jackson, the following bombast was adopted in the shape of a resolution:

"*Resolved*, That this meeting view the stand which General Jackson has taken against the moneyed powers of EUROPE and AMERICA, as a mark of firmness and patriotism, not surpassed by any patriot or statesman, since the light of Liberty first dawned upon our country."

Now, what Jackson has to do with the moneyed powers of Europe, or what effect his veto will have upon the solar system, is to us a mystery. His parasites, not satisfied with making him out the "greatest and best" in this country, one "born to command" Americans, now extend his hickory wand over the whole globe! Surely the Jackson people have taken leave of their senses.—*Albany Daily Adv.*

Rhode Island—The committee of the legislature appointed to count the votes for Governor, &c. reported that the whole number received was 5860: of which *Lemuel H Arnold*, (Clay) had 2721; *James Fenner*, (Jackson) 2341; *William Spargue* (Anti-Masonic) 792; and 6 scattering! and there is no choice, 2936 votes being necessary.—The last Tuesday in August, the 28th, has been fixed upon for a fourth trial.

BERLIN, June 14.

Travellers from Russia give a rather unfavorable account of the state of the Empire. The nobles are ruined by the war taxes and the levy of recruits, which is continued without interruption on their estates. Commerce every where languishes. Riga, for instance, has lost its opulence. Terror reigns at Moscow as well as at Warsaw. A considerable number of suspected persons disappearing during the night, without its being known what has become of them. The tribunals have passed several sentences of death or transportation. The nobles of German descent in Livonia and Gourland are chiefly the subjects of persecution.

INDIAN WAR.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 4.

Late last evening information reached here, which may be relied on, that the hostile Indians, in attempting to cross the Mississippi river, had been intercepted, and totally routed, with the loss of a great number of lives—Report says THREE HUNDRED!

The notorious Wm. Jackson has died at Sing Sing State Prison, of dropsy. He is the same individual who some time since cut off one of his legs, to procure an exemption from labor.

While we are yet enabled to congratulate our fellow citizens, on the comparatively small number of persons in so large population who fall victims to disease, we regret to learn, that cases of death by cholera are occurring in various parts of the State, not only in the towns and villages, but in several instances at a distance from any town or village. Several fatal cases have occurred at the Alms House in Baltimore County about three miles distant.

Balt. Gaz

SPLENDID SCHEME!

One Prize of $25,000,
ONE of 20,000,
1 of 7,500, 1 of 3,500,
AND NO LESS THAN
FIFTEEN OF $1,000!

THE EIGHTEENTH CLASS OF THE
UNION CANAL LOTTERY,
WILL BE DRAWN ON
Saturday the 8th Sept.
66 *Number Lottery*—10 *Drawn Ballots*
SCHEME.

1 prize of	$25,000	71	200
1	20,000	56	80
1	7,500	56	60
1	3,500	56	40
15	1,000	112	20
15	500	2210	10
15	300	15400	6

Tickets, $6, Halves, $3,
Other Shares in proportion.
FOR SALE AT
CLARKSON'S.
Gettysburg, Aug 28. td
Drawn Numbers in Class No. 17,
Not yet received.

Gettysburg Guards!

YOU will parade at your usual place, on *Saturday the 1st of September next*, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

By order, G. ARMOR, O. S.
Aug. 28. 1t

☞An Appeal will be held immediately after parade for the three last days of parade.

The Adams Sentinel.

GETTYSBURG, Pa. AUG. 28, 1832.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

FOR PRESIDENT,
HENRY CLAY, of Ky.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
JOHN SERGEANT, of Pa.

☞We have been requested to publish the following section of a law passed at the last session of our Legislature, "Regulating Election Districts":—

SECT. 44. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the electors residing in that part of Hamilton township, in the county of Adams, lying west of the Carlisle and Hanover turnpike road, between Blake's bridge and the intersection of said road with the Gettysburg and York turnpike road, shall hereafter hold their general elections at the place for holding the general elections for the Oxford district, and vote at the Berwick election district ballot box.

☞A melancholy accident occurred on Wednesday evening last, at the house of Isaac Wierman, Esq. in Menallen township. A female, grand-daughter of Mr. Boocher, residing there, aged between 9 and 10 years, fell under the wheel of a loaded cart, which passed over her body, and occasioned her death in about two hours. She had been riding upon one of the oxen, by permission of the driver—and the other becoming frightened, she was precipitated to the ground, and met her death as above mentioned.

Counterfeit $10 notes on the Harrisburg Bank are in circulation—pretty well executed. They are A. A. dated May 4, 1829, payable to J. E. Whiteside. The signatures and filling up appear to be defective, upon comparison with the genuine.

☞For advertisement of General Election, see fourth page.

☞The August number of the "Lady's Book" has been received at this office. Its contents are, as usual, highly interesting.

☞The following call for a public meeting at Millers-Town, was handed to us for publication. It augurs well.

PUBLIC MEETING.

Deeply impressed with apprehensions of distrust, in reference to the Administration of our National affairs: and believing it to be the duty of the People to watch over their rights and liberties with unceasing vigilance, and, in case of impending danger, to proclaim their opinions, and constrain their Rulers to a faithful observance of them—it is agreed to hold a Public Meeting, at the house of Isaac Robinson, in Millers-Town, Adams county, on SATURDAY NEXT, *the first day of September*, at 2 o'clock, P. M. with the view of discussing such topics as may claim peculiar attention, and of disclosing our opinions thereon. ☞A general attendance of our Citizens is requested.

Millers-Town, 24th Aug. 1832.

Samuel Hoover,*	John Witherow,
John Hoover,*	Wm. P. Weagley,
D. Blythe,*	Isaac Weagley,
Samuel McFarlane,	John G. Hays,
John McCleary,	John L. Gillelen,*
Thomas Warren,*	Joseph Scott,
George Coffman,*	John McClean,
Aquila Judy,*	Joseph McCleary,
Samuel Crawford,*	David E. McCleary,
John Tawser,*	Henry Hockersmith,*
William Heller,*	Andrew C. Stover,
Conrad Lamison,*	John Jones,
John Donley,	Robert McLaughlin,*
William Donley,	A. Cobean,
John Bumbaugh,*	James Wilders,
J. D. Paxton,	Jacob Roof,
Wm. Russell,	James Cully,
Hez. Van Orsdel,*	Samuel Baker,*
John McGinley,*	H. Miller,*
Andrew Thompson,	James Curran,*
James Wilson,	Wm. J. Seabrooks,*
Wm. Johnston,	Jesse Seabrooks,*
Benjamin Reid,	Frederick Tailor,*

*Those marked thus were Jackson-men up to the time of the Veto Message.

The New-York Courier and Enquirer, has made a complete somerset, and come out in opposition to the re-election of Gen. Jackson. Mr. Webb is the sole editor, Major Noah having retired from the establishment.

"One case of Cholera has occurred in Gettysburg, in this State," says the U. S. Gazette of Friday last. If the Editor means Asiatic Cholera, we, on the spot, have not heard of it. A sudden death occurred here two weeks since, but the attending physicians declared it not to be Cholera.

☞A waggoner, from Columbiana county, Ohio, died about 3 miles below this town last week, of a disease resembling, it is said, the Asiatic Cholera. He had got thus far on his way from Baltimore. He had been unwell for some time.

☞The Cholera is still prevailing in various parts of the country to a very great degree. In Montreal, the disease has almost subsided. There have been several deaths in Washington City.

☞A public meeting of those opposed to Political Anti-Masonry, was held in this place on Saturday last. We have not received the proceedings; but understand, resolutions in favor of Jackson, Wilkins, and Wolf, were adopted by the meeting.

CHOLERA IN PHILADELPHIA.

	New Cases.	Deaths.
Aug. 17,	90	26
" 18,	74	18
" 19,	49	11
" 20,	54	18
" 21,	51	9
" 22,	49	9
" 23,	33	10

CHOLERA IN NEW-YORK.

	New Cases.	Deaths.
Aug. 17,	53	32
" 18,	77	26
" 19,	56	18
" 20,	58	39
" 21,	52	18
" 22,	48	22
" 23,	72	31

CHOLERA IN BALTIMORE.

For the week ending Aug. 20, 54 deaths.
For the 24 hours ending Aug. 21, 13 "
" " 22, 15 "
" " 23, 29 "
" " 24, 10 "
" " 25, 14 "

BALTIMORE is now passing through her season of trial. By a reference to the notices of the "progress of the cholera," it will be seen that there were 51 deaths by cholera in the week ending on Monday last—13 on Tuesday, 15 on Wednesday, 29 on Thursday and 10 on Friday—yesterday; total 67. *Whole number of deaths* 133.

We have looked for a visitation of this awful disease, and our excellent mayor, and valuable officers of health, had made all preparation for it, which the nature of circumstances, and the means placed in their hands, would permit. They have been indefatigable in their efforts to cleanse and purify the city—and it is very clean. And, as a large proportion of our population have had more or less strong attacks of diarrhœa, &c. for several weeks past, and, in general, have become careful in their diet, abstaining from the use of things regarded injurious—we have a well-grounded hope that this dispensation of PROVIDENCE will not bear heavily upon us. As yet, with a few exceptions, the disease has proved fatal only to those of intemperate or other bad habits—or to persons who neglected the use of means, or were not supplied with them. Two or three may be traced to indiscreet exposures to heat of the sun and night air—several to the eating of *water-melons, green corn, crabs*, and other poisonous things. If people *will* eat such articles, after the cautions they have received, they must abide the consequences. But some regular and correct persons have been attacked, and a few have died.

As yet, it cannot be said that the citizens are alarmed. Very few families have left because of the disease. We do not, personally, know of a single one. Business, in general, goes on as usual—except, that in the heat of the day, and in the evenings, fewer persons are seen in the streets—from which we expect good results.

We learn that a dreadful mortality prevails at the alms house of Baltimore county, (located in a very healthy spot, between 3 and 4 miles from the city,) and are rather surprised that the number of deaths has not been reported by the trustees of that institution.—The inhabitants of the adjacent country are healthy. *Niles' Reg.*

Philadelphia.—The fearful cholera, which has not been very severe in Philadelphia, has considerably abated, and there is every prospect that it will speedily cease. It caused but little interruption to the ordinary business of this city; and the value of an abundant supply of pure and wholesome water, great cleanliness, and vigorous exertions, would appear manifest. *Ib.*

KENTUCKY ELECTION.

We have as yet nothing definite from Kentucky; but so far as we can judge from the returns already received, Mr. Breathitt, the Jackson candidate for governor, has been elected by a small majority. Mr. Morehead, the Clay candidate for lieutenant-governor, is elected by a majority of nearly 5,000, and both houses of the legislature have large Clay majorities. This is the result which was anticipated. Mr. Buckner, the Clay candidate for governor, was assailed on account of his religious tenets, and great pains were taken to circulate a report that he was favorable to stopping the mails on Sunday. The Clay electoral ticket will be carried in November by about 6,000.—*U. S. Gaz.*

The new cases of Cholera at Quebec, on the 15th, were 10—deaths 4—convalescent 29—remaining 40.

LATEST—AND IMPORTANT.

From London papers of the 18th July.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

The Scotch reform bill has received the royal assent.

The royal marine artillery were ordered to rendezvous at Plymouth, as is said, for a secret expedition. They will take a brigade of guns and congreve rockets.

A meeting supposed to consist of *two hundred thousand men*, from the counties of Kilkenny, Wexford, Tipperary and Waterford, in Ireland, was lately held near Knocktopher, *to protest against the tithe system*. The deputy lord lieutenant of the county, the hon colonel *P. Butler*, was in the chair.—Several speakers addressed different parts of this huge mass of human beings at the same time; and certain resolutions being proposed and passed, the people dispersed in the most orderly manner, and without any previous disturbance.

Six men had been tried and convicted for illegally assembling to obstruct the payment of tithes; and thirty-six had pleaded guilty. Sentence had not been passed.

It is expected, and seems indeed undoubted, that a minister from queen Donna Maria, of Portugal, will be speedily acknowledged by the British government—if Don Pedro holds good the landing that he has made at Oporto. Earl Grey, however, had avoided an answer to a direct question on this subject.

FRANCE.

Much excitement was caused in Paris by the protocol of the Germanic confederation. It is manifest that the despots have resolved to check the progress of democratic principles, *by force*; but whether they will first attack the *people* of Germany, or *France*, does not appear. The latter is well prepared and willing to battle for liberty, and uphold the tri-colored flag.

The French revenue is flourishing—and the people are prosperous, except in the disturbed western departments. Nothing is said of the duchess of Berri. Some of her partizans were lately arrested at Nantes. Paris was quiet.

There is a report that the French minister, marshal Mortier, had retired from the court of St. Petersburg—and that this accounts for the obstinacy of Holland, secretly supported by Russia; of which it is said that the British also complain.

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM

Appear upon the very eve of war.—The King of Holland has taken high ground—he *will* close the Scheldt, and *will* have Limberg and Luxembourg.—Indeed, hostilities on a petty scale had already commenced near Maestricht.

The plague is announced as having made its appearance at Constantinople The symptoms this year are much more alarming than usual, and great numbers are falling victims.

The Cholera was raging in Paris with considerable violence. Deaths on the 18th, 205, viz: at large 152, hospitals 53. Increase from the previous day, 35. Admitted to the Hospitals, 118; cured 21. Died of other diseases, 48.

PARIS, July 19.—Our Government has received a courier from the Hague, with despatches from the Marquis of Dalmatia. They announce that the cabinet of the Hague has received the reply of the Conference to its projected Treaty, but that it still persists in refusing to accede to the propositions of the Five Powers Private letters from the Hague add, that the King of Holland has just received intelligence from Prince Frederick of Holland, dated at Berlin, which indicate a disposition on the part of the Prussian Government, to sustain the Dutch Government, in the course which it has hitherto pursued. And in truth, when we see the Austrians and Prussians, on the point of establishing themselves on the Rhine, it is not surprising that all concession is refused, since it is certain that those powers will assist the Dutch, the moment France shall render aid to the Belgians.

PARIS, July 19.—For some time past, much has been said concerning the armaments at Brest and Toulon. All the other seaports are likewise full of activity. It would seem that we are actually preparing for a conflict both by land and sea.

The N. York Gazette says:—Our Cholera reports are no longer alarming—confidence is restored—our stores are all open—our streets are thronged—and business is animated.

MARRIED,

On Thursday last, by the Rev. L. L. Hinsch, Mr. *William Horst*, to Miss *Barbara Egy*—both of Menallen township.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. *James Miller*, to Miss *Anna Kraup*—both of Huntington township.

DIED,

On Wednesday morning last, *Addison*, son of Mr. John Long, of this borough, aged 7 months.

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Wednesday the 10th day of October next*, on the premises, a certain

PLANTATION, or
TRACT OF LAND,

Situate in Huntington township, Adams county, 2 miles west of Petersburg (York Springs), and convenient to the Turnpike leading from Carlisle to Baltimore, adjoining lands of Jacob Funk, Moses Funk, Peter Snyder and others, containing

145 Acres and 152 Perches.

The improvements are a convenient TWO-STORY Brick House, well finished, with Back Buildings, Brick Smoke-house, a large Stone Barn, with Sheds, Wagon-shed, and Corn-cribs, with other Out-buildings, a SAW-MILL, with a constant stream of water, a young thriving Orchard, of choice grafted fruit, and a well of never-failing water, with a pump near the house. About 60 acres of the land are cleared, of first-rate quality, and in a good state of cultivation, and under good fence—part of which is excellent Meadow; the residue is excellent Timber. To be sold as the estate of DANIEL FUNK, deceased.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day, when attendance will be given, and terms made known by

MOSES FUNK, } *Adm's de*
DANIEL FUNK, } *bonis non.*
By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Aug. 28. ts

N. B. Those persons who may wish to view the property before the day of sale, will find an opportunity by applying to *Anthony Burdorff*, living on the premises, or to either of the Administrators near it.

(Lancaster Journal insert 3t, & charge Sent.)

Baltimore Prices Current.

From the Patriot of Saturday last.

Flour,	6 50	Oats,	34
Wheat (red)	1 22	Cloverseed,	5 75
" (white)	1 20	Flaxseed,	1 50
Corn,	68	Whiskey,	29
Rye,	70	Plaister,	4 25

WANTED,
TWO APPRENTICES
TO THE
Chair-making and House-painting Business.

Lads of good character, & well recommended, will meet with advantageous terms.—Also,

ONE JOURNEYMAN.
THOMAS M'KELIP.

Gettysburg, Aug. 28. tf

☞The above Business is still carried on, in all its various branches, at the Shop heretofore occupied by me.

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Tuesday the 16th day of October next*, on the premises,

A Tract of Land,

Situated in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Alexander Ewing, Moses Lockhart and others, containing

157 ACRES.

The Improvements are a two-story Stone House, Two Double Log Barns, an Orchard, &c.; three never failing springs—one at the door; about 20 Acres of good Meadow, and 40 Acres of good Woodland; the balance in good cultivation—being Patented Land. To be sold as the Estate of JOSEPH DIETRICK, dec'd.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. when attendance will be given, and terms made known by

JOSEPH DIETRICK, } *Adm'rs.*
JOHN DIETRICK, }
By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Aug. 28. ts

☞If the above Property is not sold on said day, it will be Rented for one year from the 1st of April next.

Notice is hereby Given,

TO all Legatees, Creditors and other persons concerned, that the Administration Accounts of the Estates of the deceased persons hereafter named, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on *Tuesday the 2d day of October next*, to wit:

The further account of Jacob Metzer, surviving Executor of George Stein, deceased.

The account of Henry Clutz and John Eyler, Executors of Henry Clutz, deceased.

The account of Charles Delap, Administrator of George McGrail, deceased.

The account of Valentine Flohr, Administrator of Henry Walter, deceased.

The account of Wm. F. Bonner, Administrator of T. T. Bonner, Esq. deceased.

The account of William B. Wilson, Executor of Naomi Morton, deceased.

The account of Henry Spangler, Administrator of Peter Spangler, dec'd.

The account of Garret Cownover, Executor of Mary Knight, deceased.

The account of Augustin Snyder, Administrator of John Yagerline, deceased.

The account of John Gregler, Executor of Frederick Smith, deceased.

The account of Alexander Caldwell, Executor of Samuel Smith, Esq. deceased.

The account of Joseph and John Dietrick, Administrators of Joseph Dietrick, deceased.

The account of Bernard Hildebrand and Jeremiah Latshaw, Administrators of John Hildebrand, deceased.

The account of John Aulabaugh, Esq and M. C. Clarkson, Administrator of John Shriver, deceased.

The account of Henry Myers, Executor of John Myers, deceased.

The account of John Thomas, one of the Executors of Naomi Morton, deceased.

The account of Michael Dietrick, one of the Executors of Rudolph Spangler, deceased.

ALSO,

The account of Fleming Gilliland and Joseph Gilliland, Administrators of William Gilliland, deceased, who was Guardian of John K. Lowry.

The Guardianship account of Geo. Wilson, Guardian of Mary Lehman.

JOHN B. CLARK, *Reg'r.*

Register's Office, Gettysburg, Aug. 28, 1832. } 4t

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth; and that they have appointed *Tuesday the 2d of October next*, for hearing me and my Creditors, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

MICHAEL BUCKMASTER.

Aug. 28 3t

APPROVED
SPIRITS OF CAMPHOR,
FOR SALE BY
S. H. BUEHLER, Druggist.
Gettysburg, Aug. 21. 4t

The Adams Sentinel.

Late Foreign Intelligence.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Annulment of the Decrees of the Court Martial—siege of Paris raised.

The packet ship Sheffield, Captain Hackstaff, arrived at New York from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 8th of July. She brings Liverpool to the 7th, and London to the 6th July, inclusive.

It appears that the judicial authority in France has been brought into immediate conflict with the political, and the latter has yielded. The Court of Cassation, as was anticipated, had annulled the first decision of the Court Martial brought before it by appeal. The sentence of death pronounced upon Geoffray, one of the leaders in the late insurrection, was declared illegal, the whole proceedings in his case were set aside, and it was declared the authority of the Court Martial had been usurped in violation of the charter, and that the prisoner should be sent before his proper and lawful judges to be examined in the first instance by the officer of the Tribunal of Paris. The Ministry have found it necessary to yield to this stand taken by the Tribunals in favor of the rights of the citizens, and an order has been issued declaring Paris no longer in a state of siege. The event has been celebrated by public rejoicings. The opposition look upon it as a severe blow against the ministry, and entertain hopes that a change favorable to more liberal principles will shortly take place. A London Journal, however, remarks that "there is another, and apparently a larger party, who support the proceedings of the government, and who willingly overlook its temporary excess of authority for the sake of the tranquility by which it has been followed." That there is such a party we doubt not, but we question whether it forms the majority.—In the meantime we look upon this intelligence as of the highest moment. The decree of the Court of Cassation will have an important influence on the politics of France.

Berlin dates of the 30th June state that the Emperor of Russia will come as far as Dobbertau. Three regiments of the Rhine had recently been put on a war-like footing, and the furloughs had been recalled. The Prussian light troops, chasseurs and carabiniers, are to be doubled in force. An officer lately arrived from Prussian Poland, stated that a camp for 70,000 Russian troops is forming near Milwa, and that a second camp had been laid out to the South of the Wikra.

The London dates are to the 7th July. On the 6th the conference with respect to the Belgian Affairs was resumed. General Goblet on the part of King Leopold is said to have given, in an interview with Lord Palmerston, a very decisive message. The Belgian King declares that in case an unfavorable answer to the last proposition should be received from the King of Holland, that he cannot on his part consent to any further concessions or modifications. He had accepted all the propositions of the Conference, until he was assured that if he consented to the ultimatum offered to the King of Holland, the next protocol should be the last. Having consented, he had a right to demand of the conference either themselves to enforce, or to permit him to enforce the execution of the conditions which they had pronounced final. He says that by the delays of the conference, the Belgians are compelled to keep on foot an army which costs them five times the interest of the debt which they are held to pay by the treaty.

A similar tone was held, by King Leopold, according to Antwerp accounts of the 9th, in answer to a courier from the French Cabinet. The message of the Courier was to demand of the Belgian Government its ultimatum in reply to the new propositions of King William. Leopold answered that he neither had heard or knew of any new propositions of King William, and that his *ultimatum* was the evacuation of the territory by the 20th July or a complete blockade and regular siege of Maestricht—to commence on the 21st.

EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM LONDON.

By the packet ship Hudson, Captain Morgan, from London, the editors of the New-York Commercial Advertiser have received London papers to the 15th of July inclusive.

ENGLAND.

The third reading of the Scotch Reform Bill passed the House of Peers on the 13th.

The adjourned debate on the motion for leave to bring in a bill to make the commutation of Tithes in Ireland compulsory, was resumed on the 13th, when the motion was carried in the affirmative, by a majority of 132.

The Times says:—"It is understood, that as soon as Don Pedro shall have landed and established a government in any part of Portugal, that Government will be recognized by this country, as the Government, *de facto*, of Donna Maria, whose title to the throne has already been recognized, and, in fact, has never been disputed by any but Don Miguel and his party."

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.

LONDON, July 12.—All the accounts from Holland now breathe of immediate war. The King, and with him the nation, appear to consider that they have, by the last communication, thrown down the gauntlet of defiance to the Conference, and they are preparing to abide the result. On Wednesday last his Majesty set out for Loo, whence he was expected to return to the Hague in a few days. Hostilities, upon a petty scale, have already commenced near Maestricht. Direct accounts from that quarter, of the 3d, contain the following particulars:—"On the 2d of this month strong detachments of infantry and cavalry were placed at the Belgian Custom Houses round Maestricht, to support the officers; and round the fortress, at the distance of about a league, posts of Belgian cavalry and infantry are placed, which are to stop all corn, cattle, hay, and straw, coming to this place. The same morning the Belgian troops stopped the post wagon from Aix la Chapelle to Maestricht, and arrested M. Wyngoud, Surgeon-Major, and Lieut. Verschurr, of the artillery, and took them to Meer, where the Belgian head-quarters now are.

IRELAND.

The continued and increased disturbances in Ireland, have induced the British Government to send to that country four additional regiments, viz:—the 14th, 85th, 90th, and 91st. The 80th regiment had previously been sent off. It is also added that a battalion of the guard was to be sent off in a few days.

In consequence of a well combined conspiracy contrived by the Directory of Dublin, to render abortive all legal remedies for the collection of tithes a circular letter was addressed by the Lord Lieutenant's orders, on the 5th, to all the Magistrates at Petit Sessions in Ireland, reminding them that all assemblages of persons calculated from their appearance to excite alarm were criminal and unlawful; and that meetings convened strictly for legal purposes might be so conducted as to acquire the character of illegal assemblies.—The Magistrates were called upon to suppress them, and to bring the guilty to punishment. The Dublin News Letter says:—

Government have acted quickly on the instructions contained in the above document. Already have the self-constituted meetings held at Naas, Tipperkieven, Athgoe, Ardress, &c. been dispersed. Yesterday one was to have been held for the same illegal purposes at Clondalkin, but the presence of Mr. Groves, a Magistrate of the Head-office, with a strong detachment of cavalry, infantry, and constabulary, frightened the getters-up of the intended meeting, and nothing took place. The Roman Catholic Clergymen of that village, and of the neighboring parish of Laggard, strongly lectured their respective congregations yesterday, on the folly, madness and unlawfulness of such dangerous combinations.

Meetings of from one to three thousand persons had been held in the County of Dublin to prevent the gentlemen who had paid tithes from getting in their hay. Several were summoned before these tumultuous assemblages and notified if they paid tithes, no assistance should be given them in cutting their crops. It appears that three or four appeared and expressed their regret for what they had done, promising to pay no more tithes in future.—A meeting of this kind at Newcastle, beyond Rathcoole, was dispersed by the Dublin Police, and two of the principal actors were taken into custody.

PORTUGAL.

It is possible and even probable, that before this, the reign of Don Miguel in Portugal is over; it was reported in some letters that he talked of coming to this country.

FRANCE.

There were rumors of fresh insurrections in the West, and of the appearance of armed Chouans in the provinces of La Vendee and Les deux Sevres, headed by the priests and nobles; but the movements, such as they were, were quieted on the 11th.

More arrests took place in Paris, for disaffection, on the 10th. Proposals for a new loan of 150 millions were published in the Moniteur.

A correspondent of the True Sun, writing from Paris, says—

"Ostrowsky Lelwal, Pociusky and another General of the late unconstitutional Government of Poland had received orders to leave Paris and France within 5 days. Having demanded the reason, the answer was, that their known principles were incompatible with the existing state of things."

If we are to believe this letter writer, Louis Phillippe was carrying every thing with a high hand.

The Russians apprehend a new revolution at Warsaw, and every night strong patrols followed by artillery, scour the streets.

The destruction of Poland continues its ruthless course; the fine university of Wilna has just been dissolved, and its splendid library of 200,000 volumes is ordered to be removed to Russia.

PARIS.

The cholera at Paris was on the increase. On the 12th of July the number of deaths was 71. At Vienna the cholera is said to be abating. In England, the London Courier says, it is beginning to attack the aristocracy, among whom are found the predisposing causes of the disease arising from fashionable dissipation. A considerable number of cases have occurred at London. It is reported that the disease has at length invaded Spain, having broken out at Vera.

Nullification.

Correspondence of the Boston Atlas.

NULLIFICATION—SYMPTOMS OF WAR.

Grenville District, S. Carolina, July 23, 1832.

Should the Cholera come to S. Carolina, it can be hardly worse than the political mania, which is raging here at present. I well remember the political contest of 1812, in New England, but it was nothing to what I witness here. You at the North have no conception of the faction which is tearing the bosom of this ill fated country. The time has been when a reconciliation might have been effected, but it has gone by. A majority in almost every district in this state, are nullifiers, and their ranks are rapidly filling up. The other party are union men, or *submission men*, as they are termed by their opponents. The contest is warm in Charleston, but nothing to what it is in this place. Almost every man in the village of Grenville, carries a dirk and brace of pistols, and what is worse they use them. A week or two back the editor of the Union paper publicly *caned* a young nullifying lawyer, in the street. The next day, the lawyer retorted, by attacking the editor in the Court house. They fought warmly, and were parted, after the Editor had sheathed his dirk *three* times in the lawyer's bosom. It is thought the wounds are not mortal. A few days past, a student of Columbia college, a native of this district, had an affray in the street with a gentleman of the place, on some political quarrel; but they were parted before much blood was spilt. These are daily occurrences, & considering the Southern temper, and the weapons used, these quarrels are serious matters. McDuffie resides in Edgefield near by, and Calhoun in this district; so you need not be suprised that it is a political soil. The Tariff has made the people mad. With Governor Hamilton at their head, they are determined to resist; he has got himself elected to the command of the brigade at Charleston, so that he may be ready to act in the military service; volunteer and rifle companies are arming and drilling throughout the state; and nothing is more openly talked of than a dissolution of the Union.

Their plan is this. In the next legislature, they are certain of a large and decided majority. They will then throw open their ports and refuse payment of the duties. The general government will, of course, blockade their harbors, and endeavor to enforce submission to the laws; resistance will ensue, and *Rebellion* be openly begun.—The Carolinians are alone as yet, but when a civil war is fairly commenced, Georgia is expected to join them, and what it will end in God only knows.—That force will be used is as certain as the light of day; at the north, you suppose it all talk, but I live among these nullifiers, and I know them, and civil war I know to be the settled determination of a majority of this State. I know these people well. When they are roused they think and care nothing about consequences. They are reckless, hotheaded, not well informed, and when once excited, governed wholly by their passions. As for myself, I do not care how soon things come to issue, for I am desirous to have these people taught that there is strength in the arm of the Federal Government.

NOTE BY THE VILLAGE RECORD.—Fiddlestick! We think these proud, passionate men, with cock-sparrow Hamilton, a sort of Pompey the Little, at their head, have by blustering and bullying, got themselves into a position from which they would about as leave be hanged as to recede. Well, it is pretty much their own job; and on their heads be the responsibility. We are sorry for it; and think they had better show some method in their madness, stop short where they are, make a public acknowledgment, and be forgiven. We do not agree with the Atlas correspondent in desiring "to have these people taught that there is strength in the arm of the Federal Government." Deeply should we regret it—and slow should we be to strike hushly. But if Nullification must be tested, that foolish, treasonable notion, may as well be tried now as at any other time. The Union could not stand on stronger ground; and the nullifiers, whatever of temper or spirit they may exhibit, are feeble in physical power, and still more so in the moral weakness of their cause.

Georgia, too, is becoming very fierce for Nullification. The question forces itself on the public. What was she, or what did she do in the Revolutionary War? Ten times as many lives were lost to protect her soil, as she lost to defend herself and the rest of the States. In 1783 the States were called on for a requisition of one million five hundred thousand dollars. What do you guess was the portion allotted to Georgia—the great Georgia—the patriotic Georgia—the blustering Georgia, now so mad for Nullification—setting the Supreme Court and the whole Union at defiance! Why $16,030 was all that was even expected of her, or asked of her, of so little consequence was her aid considered.

There are few but what will agree with me that a little more consideration on her part, would appear both more consistent and more amiable.

Vil. Rec.

From the Boston Centinel.

South Carolina—The inquiry is often made, what can be pursued towards South Carolina, in case a majority of her citizens should have the folly to resist the laws of the nation—laws, the CONSTITUTIONALITY of which is ESTABLISHED by the motives for our present compact of government, by constant practice under it, and confirmed by the Supreme Court, presided over by learned, experienced, and impartial patriots?

Some writers have suggested that the harbor of Charleston might be blockaded by a competent force, and the ingress and egress of vessels forbidden by proclamation, and prevented.

Others have considered that a U. S military force might be marched into Charleston for the exclusive purpose of enforcing the revenue laws, by seizing vessels which did not enter as the law requires—and by seizing goods which might be landed contrary to the national laws, and proceeding with respect to them as towards smuggled merchandise. The force to act only on the defensive as regards the nullifiers, and keeping them perpetually in the wrong.

Another opinion is, that Congress may declare, after some aggressive measure on the part of the nullifiers, that Charleston is no longer a port of entry. As Congress establishes ports of entry by law, it can, undoubtedly, repeal any part of such law.

If there should be any difficulty with the port of Charleston, it is not likely the vessels of other countries or States would expose themselves to embarrassment by holding intercourse with it.—An entry there, or a clearance thence, under the apprehended circumstances, might not protect a vessel from trouble elsewhere.

It is probable, if Charleston should pull down on itself, much to the regret of every portion of the Union an interdiction as a port of entry, she would make her exportations and importations through Savannah—much, perhaps to the benefit of that city, though not desired by it. This would, in some degree, be reversing the present state of affairs, Charleston now doing much of the business for Savannah, singular as the fact is.

Various Matters.

From the Crawford, (Pa.) Messenger.

Married on Tuesday last, by T. Atkinson, Esq. Mr. JESSE GLANCY, of Sadsbury, to Mrs. DOLLY TRACE, of Vernon.

[The parties in this case, a hale hearty widower, and a still sprightly, good looking widow, politely called at our residence, for the benefit of our official services. The hymeneal knot, for better for worse, being tied in our best way, we took the freedom to ask—"Pray, madam, how many children had you by your first husband?" "SIXTEEN, sir, 13 of whom are still living." "Very good!" "Well, Mr. G. how many had you by your first wife?" "FIFTEEN, sir, 14 living." "Admirable!" [Sparta would have been proud of this couple.]

A gentleman from the falls of Niagara states that there was a total absence of all visitors and strangers. Although no sickness had reached that place, this gentleman with two companions, was the sole occupant of the saloon where, at the same season, it is usual to meet 300 persons, of all nations and languages.

Ripe apples here, says the Liverpool, Pa. Mercury, are offered at two cents per dozen—no purchasers.—That's right. The same may be said of cucumbers, and some vegetables.

WATERFORD, (N. Y.) Aug. 15.

An Accident—Benjamin Mulligan, a mechanic in this town, procured of an apothecary in the village on Saturday last, a quantity of aqua fortis and quicksilver, for the purpose of making some experiment. These two powerful fluids were both put into the same phial together and corked up. A short time after, while in the store of Ambler & Co. Mr. Mulligan remarked that the phial was getting rather warm, at the same time taking it out of his pocket and setting it down on the floor, when it almost instantaneously burst and the liquid, with the seeming velocity of lightning, flew into his face and upon one of his hands, burning him in the most shocking manner. Medical aid was promptly procured, and the proper specifics applied, but the poison had penetrated below the skin, and his pains were of the most poignant nature. His life was at first despaired of; but it is now confidently believed he is in a fair way to recover. Mr. Mulligan is a machinist by trade—a very valuable mechanic, and his misfortune is extensively deplored.

At Springfield, Mass. a few days since, 150 soldiers of the Revolution were assembled to apply for pensions under the new act. A tent was pitched in front of the Court House for their accommodation—and while they were gathering to it, the *Reveille* was beat [illegible]

BUILDING AND BUSINESS

Notwithstanding the extent of building which has distinguished the last five or six years in this city, we find no cessation to the masons' labors this summer. In all parts of the city new blocks of buildings are rising up, denoting increase of population and extent of wealth; and in the business parts old buildings are giving place to structures of modern plans, better calculated for business and for profit. Among the large dwelling houses now being erected, are Col. Powel's in Thirteenth below Walnut, and Mr. Fotteral's, at the corner of Thirteenth and Chesnut.—These will be splendid additions to the beauties of our city.

Several churches are being built.—We notice two Friends' meeting houses, one at the *bite* of Washington and Locust street, and another at the north east corner of Ninth and Spruce. Meantime a large and splendid row of dwelling houses are nearly finished on the Spruce street front of the old Alms House lot between Ninth and Tenth st. A Presbyterian Church is approaching completion in the Northern Liberties, and one is about to be erected in the city proper; a Baptist Church in Penn Township is nearly completed, and a large public school house approaches completion in the north-west district.

The building intended for the hospital for the blind, situated on west Race street, is nearly completed, and presents a most tasteful front. The material is a free stone, from Montgomery county, (we believe,) it has a reddish tinge, and attracts much attention.

The Merchants' Exchange in Dock street, has been carried up one story, and begins to realize the promises made in its behalf; it will be a splendid building, highly creditable to our city.

In the southern district, a large county jail is being erected of solid granite—the workmen are progressing well with their labors.

The will of the late Mr Girard, with reference to his favorite square, on Market and Chesnut and Eleventh and Twelfth streets, is going into effect.—Beautiful dwellings with rich marble fronts, are nearly completed on the south side, and business is driven on in the centre as if a Babel was to be built.

Market street is putting on a new face—the old grim brick fronts that once frowned on business, have yielded to marble and granite pillars, that allow of a closer storage, and make a better appearance.

On the extreme west of the city limits, a new town has arisen; one who has not been there for a twelve-month, would lose his way among the new streets and alleys, and might well startle at the forests of masts which the wharves present, and the loud hum of business which the coal and wood trade causes.—*Phil. U. S. Gaz.*

From the Boston Gazette.

A most Barbarous and Unfeeling Act.

The Cholera seems to have deprived some people of their reason and humanity. Take the following as a sample:—"Mr. David Ballou, aged 85 years, was on a journey from Ohio to Cumberland, R. I. his native town.—From New York where he tarried one night, he took passage in a steamboat for New Haven. After leaving the boat, he took a seat in a stage for Providence. During this ride he was taken sick. The stage passengers were alarmed, and attempts were made to leave him at some house, but no body would receive him, for fear of the Cholera. In this critical situation he was denied a seat inside the stage—was taken out and *lashed on the top*, and in this way was brought into Providence.—But the old man's cup of calamity and suffering was not yet full. No person there would grant him even a shelter, and the next morning he was found on the market house steps. At length he prevailed on a person, for the sum of five dollars, to carry him to his brother's in Cumberland. By this time he had become so exhausted that he was unable to sit up, and was supported by the driver. His brother's family were no less alarmed than his former companions. He was refused admittance into the house, but was conveyed to the barn to be nursed, while a messenger was despatched to Woonsecket Falls for a physician who had just returned from New York. Before he arrived, Mr. B. was dead."

The Cholera, we regret to perceive, has at length made its appearance in Boston. No sooner was its existence made known by the simultaneous appearance of two cases in different parts of the city, than the Mayor gave public notice thereof, without even waiting to convene the council.—This is what we call acting above board. This is the course which was pursued in Philadelphia, and which ought to be adopted every where. From the precautions there taken, we have no doubt it will be kept under. NORFOLK suffers more by the disease, we believe, than any other place has done, either in Europe or America, probably because the common summer diet of that country is peculiarly adapted to bring it on.

Emigration.—The ship Hudson, arrived at New York, brought out a large number of passengers. A London paper, noticing the departure of this ship, says—

"Yesterday the ship Hudson left the London dock, for New York, with 175 passengers on board, principally consisting of mechanics, amongst whom were several tailors, carpenters, watchmakers, and smiths, with their wives and families, who intend settling and spending the remainder of their days in the United States. There are also several tradesmen of small capital, and agriculturists who have disposed of their farms for the purpose of emigrating to America."

Late Foreign Intelligence.

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The packet ship Sheffield, Captain Hackstaff, arrived at New York from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 8th of July. She brings Liverpool to the 7th, and London to the 6th July, inclusive.

It appears that the judicial authority in France has been brought into immediate conflict with the political, and the latter has yielded. The Court of Cassation, as was anticipated, had annulled the first decision of the Court Martial brought before it by appeal. The sentence of death pronounced upon Geoffray, one of the leaders in the late insurrection, was declared illegal, the whole proceedings in his case were set aside, and it was declared the authority of the Court Martial had been usurped in violation of the charter, and that the prisoner should be sent before his proper and lawful judges to be examined in the first instance by the officer of the Tribunal of Paris. The Ministry have found it necessary to yield to this stand taken by the judicial tribunals in favor of the rights of the citizens, and an order has been issued declaring Paris no longer in a state of siege. The event has been celebrated by public rejoicings. The opposition look upon it as a severe blow against the ministry, and entertain hopes that a change favorable to more liberal principles will shortly take place. A London Journal, however, remarks that "there is another, and apparently a larger party, who support the proceedings of the government, and who willingly overlook its temporary excess of authority for the sake of the tranquility by which it has been followed." That there is such a party we doubt not, but we question whether it forms the majority. In the meantime we look upon this intelligence as of the highest moment. The decree of the Court of Cassation will have an important influence on the politics of France.

Berlin dates of the 30th June state that the Emperor of Russia will come as far as Dobbereau. Three regiments of the Rhine had recently been put on a war-like footing, and the furloughs had been recalled. The Prussian light troops, chasseurs and carabiniers, are to be doubled in force. An officer lately arrived from Prussian Poland, stated that a camp for 70,000 Russian troops is forming near Milwa, and that a second camp had been laid out to the South of the Wikra.

The London dates are to the 7th July. On the 6th the conference with respect to the Belgian Affairs was resumed. General Goblet on the part of King Leopold is said to have given, in an interview with Lord Palmerston, a very decisive message. The Belgian King declares that in case an unfavorable answer to the last proposition should be received from the King of Holland, that he cannot on his part consent to any further concessions or modifications. He had accepted all the propositions of the Conference, until he was assured that if he consented to the ultimatum offered to the King of Holland, the next protocol should be the last. Having consented, he had a right to demand of the conference either themselves to enforce, or to permit him to enforce the execution of the conditions which they had pronounced final. He says that by the delays of the conference, the Belgians are compelled to keep on foot an army which costs them five times the interest of the debt which they are held to pay by the treaty.

A similar tone was held, by King Leopold, according to Antwerp accounts of the 9th, in answer to a courier from the French Cabinet. The message of the Courier was to demand of the Belgian Government its ultimatum in reply to the new propositions of King William. Leopold answered that he neither had heard or knew of any new propositions of King William, and that his *ultimatum* was the evacuation of the territory by the 20th July or a complete blockade and regular siege of Maestricht—to commence on the 21st.

EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM LONDON.

By the packet ship Hudson, Captain Morgan, from London, the editors of the New-York Commercial Advertiser have received London papers to the 15th of July inclusive.

ENGLAND.

The third reading of the Scotch Reform Bill passed the House of Peers on the 13th.

The adjourned debate on the motion for leave to bring in a bill to make the commutation of Tithes in Ireland compulsory, was resumed on the 13th, when the motion was carried in the affirmative, by a majority of 132.

The Times says:—"It is understood, that, as soon as Don Pedro shall have landed and established a government in any part of Portugal, that Government will be recognized by this country, as the Government, *de facto*, of Donna Maria, whose title to the throne has already been recognized, and, in fact, has never been disputed by any but Don Miguel and his party."

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.

London, July 12.—All the accounts from Holland now breathe of immediate war. The King, and with him the nation, appear to consider that they have, by the last communication, thrown down the gauntlet of defiance to the Conference, and they are preparing to abide the result. On Wednesday last his Majesty set out for Loo, whence he was expected to return to the Hague in a few days. Hostilities, upon a petty scale, have already commenced near Maestricht. Direct accounts from that quarter, of the 3d, contain the following particulars:—"On the 2d of this month strong detachments of infantry and cavalry were placed at the Belgian Custom Houses round Maestricht, to support the officers; and round the fortress, at the distance of about a league, posts of Belgian cavalry and infantry are placed, which are to stop all corn, cattle, hay, and straw, coming to this place. The same morning the Belgian troops stopped the post-wagon from Aix-la-Chapelle to Maestricht, and arrested M Wyngoud, Surgeon-Major, and Lieut. Verschurr, of the artillery, and took them to Meer, where the Belgian head-quarters now are.

IRELAND.

The continued and increased disturbances in Ireland, have induced the British Government to send to that country four additional regiments, viz:—the 14th, 85th, 90th, and 91st. The 80th regiment had previously been sent off. It is also added that a battalion of the guard was to be sent off in a few days.

In consequence of a well combined conspiracy contrived by the Directory of Dublin, to render abortive all legal remedies for the collection of tithes, a circular letter was addressed by the Lord Lieutenant's orders, on the 5th, to all the Magistrates at Petit Sessions in Ireland, reminding them that all assemblages of persons calculated from their appearance to excite alarm were criminal and unlawful; and that meetings convened strictly for legal purposes might be so conducted as to acquire the character of illegal assemblies—The Magistrates were called upon to suppress them, and to bring the guilty to punishment. The Dublin News Letter says:—

Government have acted quickly on the instructions contained in the above document. Already have the self-constituted meetings held at Naas, Tipperkieven, Athgoe, Ardress, &c. been dispersed. Yesterday one was to have been held for the same illegal purposes at Clondalkin, but the presence of Mr Groves, a Magistrate of the Head-office, with a strong detachment of cavalry, infantry, and constabulary, frightened the getters-up of the intended meeting, and nothing took place. The Roman Catholic Clergymen of that village, and of the neighboring parish of Laggard, strongly lectured their respective congregations yesterday, on the folly, madness and unlawfulness of such dangerous combinations.

Meetings of from one to three thousand persons had been held in the County of Dublin to prevent the gentlemen who had paid tithes from getting in their hay. Several were summoned before these tumultuous assemblages and notified if they paid tithes, no assistance should be given them in cutting their crops. It appears that three or four appeared and expressed their regret for what they had done, promising to pay no more tithes in future—A meeting of this kind at Newcastle, beyond Rathcoole, was dispersed by the Dublin Police, and two of the principal actors were taken into custody.

PORTUGAL.

It is possible and even probable, that before this, the reign of Don Miguel in Portugal is over; it was reported in some letters that he talked of coming to this country.

FRANCE.

There were rumors of fresh insurrections in the West, and of the appearance of armed Chouans in the provinces of La Vendee and Les deux Sevres, headed by the priests and nobles; but the movements, such as they were, were quieted on the 11th.

More arrests took place in Paris, for disaffection, on the 10th. Proposals for a new loan of 150 millions were published in the Moniteur.

A correspondent of the True Sun, writing from Paris, says—

"Ostrowsky Lelwal, Pocinsky and another General of the late unconstitutional Government of Poland had received orders to leave Paris and France within 5 days. Having demanded the reason, the answer was, that their known principles were incompatible with the existing state of things."

If we are to believe this letter writer, Louis Phillippe was carrying every thing with a high hand.

The Russians apprehend a new revolution at Warsaw, and every night strong patrols followed by artillery, scour the streets.

The destruction of Poland continues its ruthless course; the fine university of Wilna has just been dissolved, and its splendid library of 200,000 volumes is ordered to be removed to Russia.

PARIS.

The cholera at Paris was on the in crease. On the 12th of July the number of deaths was 71. At Vienna the cholera is said to be abating. In England, the London Courier says, it is beginning to attack the aristocracy, among whom are found the predisposing causes of the disease arising from fashionable dissipation. A considerable number of cases have occurred at London. It is reported that the disease has at length invaded Spain, having broken out at Vera.

Nullification.

Correspondence of the Boston Atlas.

NULLIFICATION—SYMPTOMS OF WAR.

Grenville District, S. Carolina, July 23, 1832.

——Should the Cholera come to S. Carolina, it can be hardly worse than the political mania, which is raging here at present. I well remember the political contest of 1812, in New England, but it was nothing to what I witness here. You at the North have no conception of the faction which is tearing the bosom of this ill-fated country. The time has been when a reconciliation might have been effected, but it has gone by. A majority in almost every district in this state, are nullifiers, and their ranks are rapidly filling up The other party are union men, or *submission men*, as they are termed by their opponents. The contest is warm in Charleston, but nothing to what it is in this place. Almost every man in the village of Grenville, carries a dirk and brace of pistols, and what is worse they use them. A week or two back the editor of the Union paper publicly *caned* a young nullifying lawyer, in the street. The next day, the lawyer retorted, by attacking the editor in the Court-house. They fought warmly, and were parted, after the Editor had sheathed his dirk *three* times in the lawyer's bosom. It is thought the wounds are not mortal. A few days past, a student of Columbia college, a native of this district, had an affray in the street with a gentleman of the place, on some political quarrel; but they were parted before much blood was spilt. These are daily occurrences, & considering the Southern temper, and the weapons used, these quarrels are serious matters. McDuffie resides in Edgefield near by, and Calhoun in this district; so you need not be suprised that it is a political soil. The Tariff has made the people mad. With Governor Hamilton at their head, they are determined to resist; he has got himself elected to the command of the brigade at Charleston, so that he may be ready to act in the military service; volunteer and rifle companies are arming and drilling throughout the state; and nothing is more openly talked of than a dissolution of the Union.

Their plan is this. In the next legislature, they are certain of a large and decided majority. They will then throw open their ports and refuse payment of the duties The general government will, of course, blockade their harbors, and endeavor to enforce submission to the laws; resistance will ensue, and *Rebellion* be openly begun—The Carolinians are alone as yet, but when a civil war is fairly commenced, Georgia is expected to join them, and what it will end in God only knows.—That force will be used is as certain as the light of day; at the north, you suppose it all talk, but I live among these nullifiers, and I know them, and civil war I know to be the settled determination of a majority of this State. I know these people well. When they are roused they think and care nothing about consequences. They are reckless, hotheaded, not well informed, and when once excited, governed wholly by their passions. As for myself, I do not care how soon things come to issue, for I am desirous to have these people taught that there is strength in the arm of the Federal Government.

Note by the Village Record.—Fiddlestick! We think these proud, passionate men, with cock-sparrow Hamilton, a sort of Pompey the Little, at their head, have by blustering and bullying, got themselves into a position from which they would about as leave be hanged as to recede Well, it is pretty much their own job; and on their heads be the responsibility. We are sorry for it; and think they had better show some method in their madness, stop short where they are, make a public acknowledgment, and be forgiven. We do not agree with the Atlas correspondent in desiring "to have these people taught that there is strength in the arm of the Federal Government." Deeply should we regret it—and slow should we be to strike harshly. But if Nullification must be tested, that foolish, treasonable notion, may as well be tried now as at any other time. The Union could not stand on stronger ground; and the nullifiers, whatever of temper or spirit they may exhibit, are feeble in physical power; and still more so in the moral weakness of their cause.

Georgia, too, is becoming very fierce for Nullification The question forces itself on the public. What was she, or what did she do in the Revolutionary War? Ten times as many lives were lost to protect her soil, as she lost to defend herself and the rest of the States

In 1783 the States were called on for a requisition of one million five hundred thousand dollars. What do you guess was the portion allotted to Georgia—the great Georgia—the patriotic Georgia—the blustering Georgia, now so mad for Nullification—setting the Supreme Court and the whole Union at defiance! Why $16,000 was all that was even expected of her, or asked of her, of so little consequence was her aid considered.

There are few but what will agree with me that a little more consideration on her part, would appear both more consistent and more amiable.

Vil. Rec.

From the Boston Centinel.

South Carolina—The inquiry is often made, what can be pursued towards South Carolina, in case a majority of her citizens should have the folly to resist the laws of the nation—laws, the constitutionality of which is established by the motives for our present compact of government, by constant practice under it, and confirmed by the Supreme Court, presided over by learned, experienced, and impartial patriots?

Some writers have suggested that the harbor of Charleston might be blockaded by a competent force, and the ingress and egress of vessels forbidden by proclamation, and prevented.

Others have considered that a U. S military force might be marched into Charleston for the exclusive purpose of enforcing the revenue laws, by seizing vessels which did not enter as the law requires—and by seizing goods which might be landed contrary to the national laws, and proceeding with respect to them as towards smuggled merchandise. The force to act only on the defensive as regards the nullifiers, and keeping them perpetually in the wrong.

Another opinion is, that Congress may declare, after some aggressive measure on the part of the nullifiers, that Charleston is no longer a port of entry. As Congress establishes ports of entry by law, it can, undoubtedly, repeal any part of such law.

If there should be any difficulty with the port of Charleston, it is not likely the vessels of other countries or States would expose themselves to embarrassment by holding intercourse with it.—An entry there, or a clearance thence, under the apprehended circumstances, might not protect a vessel from trouble elsewhere.

It is probable, if Charleston should pull down on itself, much to the regret of every portion of the Union an interdiction as a port of entry, she would make her exportations and importations through Savannah—much, perhaps to the benefit of that city, though not desired by it. This would, in some degree, be reversing the present state of affairs, Charleston now doing much of the business for Savannah, singular as the fact is.

Various Matters.

From the Crawford, (Pa) Messenger.

Married on Tuesday last, by T. Atkinson, Esq. Mr. Jesse Glancy, of Sadsbury, to Mrs. Dolly Trace, of Vernon.

[The parties in this case, a hale hearty widower, and a still sprightly, good looking widow, politely called at our residence, for the benefit of our official services. The hymereal knot, for better for worse, being tied in our best way, we took the freedom to ask—"Pray, madam, how many children had you by your first husband" "Sixteen, sir, 13 of whom are still living." "Very good!" "Well, Mr. G. how many had you by your first wife" "Fifteen, sir, 14 living." "Admirable!" [Sparta would have been proud of this couple.]

A gentleman from the falls of Niagara states that there was a total absence of all visitors and strangers. Although no sickness had reached that place, this gentleman with two companions, was the sole occupant of the saloon where, at the same season, it is usual to meet 300 persons, of all nations and languages.

Ripe apples here, says the Liverpool, Pa. Mercury, are offered at two cents per dozen—no purchasers.—That's right. The same may be said of cucumbers, and some vegetables.

Waterford, (N. Y.) Aug. 15.

An Accident—Benjamin Mulligan, a mechanic in this town, procured of an apothecary in the village on Saturday last, a quantity of aqua fortis and quicksilver, for the purpose of making some experiment. These two powerful fluids were both put into the same phial together and corked up. A short time after, while in the store of Ambler & Co. Mr. Mulligan remarked that the phial was getting rather warm, at the same time taking it out of his pocket and setting it down on the floor, when it almost instantaneously burst and the liquid, with the seeming velocity of lightning, flew into his face and upon one of his hands, burning him in the most shocking manner. Medical aid was promptly procured, and the proper specifics applied, but the poison had penetrated below the skin, and his pains were of the most poignant nature. His life was at first despaired of; but it is now confidently believed he is in a fair way to recover Mr Mulligan is a machinist by trade—a very valuable mechanic, and his misfortune is extensively deplored.

At Springfield, Mass. a few days since, 150 soldiers of the Revolution were assembled to apply for pensions under the new act. A tent was pitched in front of the Court House for their accommodation—and while they were gathering to it, the *Reveille* was beat and played by a fifer of '76.

BUILDING AND BUSINESS

Notwithstanding the extent of building which has distinguished the last five or six years in this city, we find no cessation to the masons' labors this summer. In all parts of the city new blocks of buildings are rising up, denoting increase of population and extent of wealth; and in the business parts old buildings are giving place to structures of modern plans, better calculated for business and for profit. Among the large dwelling houses now being erected, are Col. Powel's in Thirteenth below Walnut, and Mr. Fotteral's, at the corner of Thirteenth and Chesnut—These will be splendid additions to the beauties of our city.

Several churches are being built.—We notice two Friends' meeting houses, one at the *bite* of Washington and Locust street, and another at the north east corner of Ninth and Spruce. Meantime a large and splendid row of dwelling houses are nearly finished on the Spruce street front of the old Alms House lot between Ninth and Tenth st. A Presbyterian Church is approaching completion in the Northern Liberties, and one is about to be erected in the city proper; a Baptist Church in Penn Township is nearly completed, and a large public school house approaches completion in the north-west district.

The building intended for the hospital for the blind, situated on west Race street, is nearly completed, and presents a most tasteful front. The material is a free stone, from Montgomery county, (we believe;) it has a reddish tinge, and attracts much attention.

The Merchants' Exchange in Dock street, has been carried up one story, and begins to realize the promises made in its behalf: it will be a splendid building, highly creditable to our city.

In the southern district, a large county jail is being erected of solid granite—the workmen are progressing well with their labors.

The will of the late Mr Girard, with reference to his favorite square, on Market and Chesnut and Eleventh and Twelfth streets, is going into effect.—Beautiful dwellings with rich marble fronts, are nearly completed on the south side, and business is driven on in the centre as if a Babel was to be built.

Market street is putting on a new face—the old grim brick fronts that once frowned on business, have yielded to marble and granite pillars, that allow of a closer storage, and make a better appearance.

On the extreme west of the city limits, a new town has arisen; one who has not been there for a twelve-month, would lose his way among the new streets and alleys, and might well startle at the forests of masts which the wharves present, and the loud hum of business which the coal and wood trade causes.—*Phil. U. S Gaz.*

From the Boston Gazette.

A most Barbarous and Unfeeling Act.

The Cholera seems to have deprived some people of their reason and humanity. Take the following as a sample:—"Mr David Ballou, aged 85 years, was on a journey from Ohio to Cumberland, R. I. his native town.—From New York where he tarried one night, he took passage in a steamboat for New Haven. After leaving the boat, he took a seat in a stage for Providence. During this ride he was taken sick The stage passengers were alarmed, and attempts were made to leave him at some house, but no body would receive him, for fear of the Cholera. In this critical situation he was denied a seat inside the stage—was taken out and *lashed on the top*, and in this way was brought into Providence.—But the old man's cup of calamity and suffering was not yet full. No person there would grant him even a shelter, and the next morning he was found on the market house steps. At length he prevailed on a person, for the sum of five dollars, to carry him to his brother's in Cumberland. By this time he had become so exhausted that he was unable to sit up, and was supported by the driver. His brother's family were no less alarmed than his former companions. He was refused admittance into the house, but was conveyed to the barn to be nursed, while a messenger was despatched to Woonsecket Falls for a physician who had just returned from New York. Before he arrived, Mr. B. was dead"

The Cholera, we regret to perceive, has at length made its appearance in Boston. No sooner was its existence made known by the simultaneous appearance of two cases in different parts of the city, than the Mayor gave public notice thereof, without even waiting to convene the council. This is what we call acting above board. This is the course which was pursued in Philadelphia, and which ought to be adopted every where. From the precautions there taken, we have no doubt it will be kept under. Norfolk suffers more by the disease, we believe, than any other place has done, either in Europe or America, probably because the common summer diet of that country is peculiarly adapted to bring it on.

Emigration.—The ship Hudson, arrived at New-York, brought out a large number of passengers. A London paper, noticing the departure of this ship, says—

"Yesterday the ship Hudson left the London dock, for New York, with 170 passengers on board, principally consisting of mechanics, amongst whom were several tailors, carpenters, watchmakers, and smiths, with their wives and families, who intend settling and spending the remainder of their days in the United States There are also several tradesmen of small capital, and agriculturists who have disposed of their farms for the purpose of emigrating to America."

The Adams Sentinel.

Various Matters.

The Albany Daily Advertiser has thrown together a mass of statements which, if they be facts, certainly make a strong promise of future commotion.

State of Europe.—Austria has an immense army in the field. Russia an immense force ready to march upon the Rhine, and a fleet of 42 sail ready for sea! Belgium and Holland are both armed for battle. England has a large squadron, *for practice*, in the North Seas. A large number of National Guards has been called out in France, to form a new army. The Emperor of Russia says "Christmas dinners will be eaten by some people with long faces. A Napoleonite has said there will be "another march to Paris." Lord Durham has gone to Copenhagen to gain the alliance of the Danes. The Dutch ambassador has very unexpectedly left England, and Joseph Bonaparte has suddenly departed for that country; the Grey ministry are evidently out of favor with the court, and the French ministry are about adopting Soult's project of moving the French army towards the frontiers. Truly Mr. Canning's war of opinion seems to be near at hand.

The Tunnel.—Boats have passed the subterranean passage through Grant's Hill and safely debouched into the Monongahela river. The canal is, also, generally navigable, and our inland trade is brisk. Some sceptical gentlemen have affected not to understand this under ground project; but they may now not only *see* through it, but go through it in a canal boat.

Pittsburg Statesman.

Dinner to Judge Clayton.—By the Greenville Southern Sentinel of the 28th ult. we perceive that the citizens of Laurens District, South Carolina, gave a public dinner to Judge A. S. Clayton, of Georgia, on Wednesday the 25th ult. Judge *Clayton* addressed the assembly (which is variously estimated at from twelve to fifteen hundred persons,) on the all absorbing subject of the Tariff, and strongly advocated the doctrine of nullification. In concluding, he said: "You will naturally inquire, what is to be done? Submit? Certainly not. No freeman will submit to it.—I advise, then, the most peaceful remedy, and, strange as to some it may seem, I advise *Nullification.*"

He then gave the following toast:

"The late Tariff Act—It is now a plain case—*Liberty or Submission!* He that dallies is a dastard, he that doubts is damned!"

Popularity.—The recent attempt to mob the Duke of Wellington, has given rise to the following remarks in the New England Galaxy:—

Popularity surely is but a vapor that quickly passeth away. Sixteen years ago, the Duke of Wellington, then the most distinguished individual in Europe, and the most popular man in England, was placed by the side of his Sovereign, in his carriage, to protect him, with the shield of his popularity, against the insults of London; in 1832, on the anniversary of the day rendered memorable by his glorious achievement, the deliverance of Europe, by that same populance he is hissed, pelted with mud, dragged from his horse, and obliged to seek protection from the officers of Police.

The Contrast.—The New York Franklin Daily Advertiser, says—from the aspect of our *streets*, a stranger might infer that the *ladies* had mostly left the city; from a peep into our *churches* that the *gentlemen* had.

Presbyterian Church.—The following is the summary statistical report of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, for June, 1832.

This Church of Christ, under one General Assembly of Bishops and Ruling Elders, which, with the delegates from corresponding bodies, in May last, consisted of 322 persons, comprehends, according to the returns made, twenty-one Synods; one hundred and ten Presbyteries, 2381 congregations, 1730 ordained Bishops, 205 licentiates, making in all 1935 preachers of the gospel, 220 candidates for the ministry, and 217,348 communicants. Of these communicants 34,160 were added during the last year, on examination and the profession of their faith, and 6886 by certificate, making a total of 41,046 additions. In the same period, the baptisms returned amount to 24,-246, of which 9630 were of adults, 13,-246 of infants, and 1806 not distinguished, the total of baptisms only having been returned by some churches and presbyteries. The annual collection of moneys, for charitable purposes, amount to $69,231 70 for domestic and foreign missions; $4954 11 for defraying the travelling expenses of commissioners to the last Assembly, whose actual mileage in going to and returning from that meeting exceeded 170,000 miles, $12,132 81 for different Theological Seminaries, $50,932 94 for the purposes of charitable religious education, especially of pious, indigent young persons in schools, colleges and seminaries, and $567 83 for the contingent expenses of the General Assembly.—The total of these funds reported as having been thus contributed is $137,-819 39.

Our *increase* during the past year has been in Synods 1, in Presbyteries 6, in particular churches, or duly organized congregations, 128, in ordained bishops, 146, in candidates for the ministry 5, in the number of communicants added on examination above those of last year 18,803, in communicants added by certificate 1889, in adults baptized 5200, in infants baptized 1048, in the total of baptisms 8115, and in the total of charitable contributions $36,017 23. There has been a decrease in the number of our licentiates since June 1831, of 11 persons.

After making allowance for deaths, dismissions, suspensions and other removals, the actual increase in the communicants of the Presbyterian Church during the year has amounted to 35,331 persons, which shows our net gain in numbers to have exceeded that of 1831 by 26,743 communicants. Our actual increase of ordained and licensed preachers of the word has been 135.

Since the last annual report TWENTY-ONE Ministers of the Gospel in the Presbyterian Church, have departed this life.

The foregoing is a true summary,
E. E. EZRA STILES ELY,
Stated Clerk of the General Assembly.

The West.—There are 204 steamboats which ply the Western waters at this time, and 50 more are on the stocks. Their tonnage is estimated at about 50,000 tons in active employment, and worth between three and four millions of dollars. Add to these the flat and keel boats, and we may form some faint idea of the business which is carried on in the Western waters. The steamboats alone are estimated to employ between three and four thousand hands.

A Tremendous Gale.—John Gale, now residing in Trenton, New-Jersey, is said to be seven feet three inches high, and to weigh three hundred and fifty pounds.

It is a fact worthy noticing that every man who carries a watch on a sunny day, has a ready, and efficient means of obtaining *fire*, when the sun is near his meridian altitude. If the crystal of the watch be opened and filled with water, it forms a planoconvex lens, by which the solar rays are reduced to a focus, which being thrown on any *dark colored* combustible body will cause it to take fire.—*Salem Register.*

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by an Act of the General Assembly of this State, entitled "An Act to regulate the General Elections of this Commonwealth," enacted on the fifteenth day of February, 1796, it is enjoined on me to give Public Notice of such Election to be held, and to enumerate in such Notice what Officers are to be elected: I, WILLIAM S. COBEAN, Sheriff of the County of Adams, do therefore hereby make known, and give this *PUBLIC NOTICE* to the Electors of the said County of Adams, that a General

ELECTION

will be held in the said County, on the

Second Tuesday in October next, (the 9th,)

at the several Districts, composed of the following townships, viz:

In the First District, composed of the borough of Gettysburg, and the township of Cumberland, at the Court-house in Gettysburg.

In the Second District, composed of the township of Germany, at the house now occupied by Mr. Bishop, in the town of Petersburg, in the township of Germany.

In the Third District, composed of the township of Berwick; and that part of the township of Mountpleasant, lying east and north of a public road leading from the farm formerly occupied by George Lashells, to Dellone's Mill; and that part of the township of Hamilton, lying west of the Carlisle and Hanover Turnpike Road, between Blake's bridge, and the intersection of said road with the Gettysburg and York turnpike road; at the house of Philip Heagy, Esq. in the town of Oxford.

In the Fourth District, composed of the townships of Huntington and Latimore, at the house of Thomas Beard, in the town of Petersburg, in the township of Huntington.

In the Fifth District, composed of the townships of Hamiltonban and Liberty, at the house of Col. James Reid, in Millers-town.

In the Sixth District, composed of that part of the township of Hamilton east of the Hanover and Carlisle Turnpike road, at the house of John Picking, in the town of Berlin.

In the Seventh District, composed of the township of Menallen, at the house of W. and F. Hapke, in said township.

In the Eighth District, composed of the township of Straban, at the house now occupied by John Gourley, in Hunters-Town.

In the Ninth District, composed of the township of Franklin, at the house formerly occupied by Christian Boocher, in said township.

In the Tenth District, composed of the township of Conowago, at the house of Adam Oaster, in M'Sherrys-Town.

In the Eleventh District, composed of the township of Tyrone, at the house of John Harman, in Heidlersburg, in said township.

In the Twelfth District, composed of the township of Mountjoy, at the house now occupied by John Yetts, in said township.

In the Thirteenth District, composed of that part of the township of Mountpleasant, lying west and south of a public road leading from Mr. Dellone's Mill, to the farm formerly occupied by George Lashells, on the York and Gettysburg turnpike road, at the house now occupied by Samuel Swope, in Bonaughtown.

In the Fourteenth Districtc, omposed of the township of Reading, at the public school-house in the town of Hampton.

AT WHICH TIME & PLACES WILL BE ELECTED:

One Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania;

One Member of Congress, to represent the District composed of the counties of Adams and Franklin;

Two Representatives in the State Legislature, for the County of Adams;

One County Commissioner;

One Auditor of Public Accounts; and

One Director of the Poor, and House of Employment of the County of Adams.

And in and by the said Act, it is directed, that the INSPECTORS of the said General Election shall be chosen by ballot, on the Friday next preceding the first Tuesday in October, being the

28th day of Sept. next,

and the Election for such Inspectors shall be held in such places in each township, ward or district, as is appointed by law for that purpose, by the respective Constables, (who are required to give at least one week's notice of such Election) assisted by two qualified citizens chosen by such citizens, qualified to vote, as shall then be present. And it is also in and by the said Act required, that the Agent and Inspectors be at the places of their Districts, on the day of the General Election aforesaid, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to do and perform the several duties required and enjoined on them in and by the same Act.

And it is further directed in and by the Act of the General Assembly of this State aforesaid, passed the 17th day of March, 1806, aforesaid, that one of the JUDGES of each of the different Districts as aforesaid, who shall have the charge of the certificate of the number of votes which shall have been given for each Candidate for the different Offices then and there voted for at their respective Districts, shall meet on the third day after the Election, which will be on *Friday the 12th day of October aforesaid*, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, then and there to make a fair statement and certificate of the number of votes which shall have been given at the different Districts in the County of Adams, for any person or persons for the different Offices aforesaid, &c.

And, by a law passed 2d April, 1821, it is made the duty of the Sheriff to give Public Notice of the provisions of said law.

The following are extracts:—

SEC 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the several qualified Electors who shall vote at any General or Special Election within this Commonwealth, shall give to the Inspectors of such Election, separate Tickets for each office or station voted for, which Tickets shall contain no more than the proper number of names; but no Ticket shall be rejected by the Judges of the Election, in counting off the votes, should the same contain fewer names than the proper number, those for Sheriffs and Coroners excepted.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall be the duty of the Sheriff or Coroner, as the case may be, of each and every County within this Commonwealth, to give Public Notice, at the same time, and in the same manner, and under the same penalty, that he is now required to give notice of any General or Special Election—that any person who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the Legislative, Executive, or Judiciary Departments of the United States, and also that every Member of Congress, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector, or Clerk of any Election within the State.

WM. S. COBEAN, *Sheriff.*
Aug. 28. te

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be Offered at Public Sale, (if not sold previously at Private Sale) on *Saturday the 8th of September next*,

A Valuable Property

in EMMITTSBURG, Md. near the Square, consisting of

ONE HOUSE AND THREE LOTS,

two of them fronting the street; the house is a two-story log weather-boarded building, large and roomy, with a large elegant Log Barn and Stabling attached to it; also,

41 Acres of Land,

of which there are seven acres of superior Meadow-land; eleven of prime Wood—part of which is heavily timbered with Locust and Poplar; the rest under good fence, and in a high state of cultivation. On this property there is a good Log

Dwelling-house,

and a fine well at a convenient distance.

This property is conveniently situated about one half a mile from Emmittsburg, with a fine level road passing to and fro. Also, some *FURNITURE.*—For particulars inquire of

JAMES A. SHORB,
CATHARINE McMEAL.
Aug. 14. ts

N. B. Should it prove rainy, the sale will be postponed till the next dry day

NOTICE.

THE ministers and deputies, appointed by the different Congregations constituting the "German Reformed Synod of Pennsylvania and adjacent States," are to meet in Synod on the first Sunday in September ensuing—in Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county, Pa.

JOHN C. GULDIN, *Sec'y.*
Aug. 7.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of AMY MORTON, late of Menallen township, deceased, either by Note, Bond or Book account, are desired to settle the same, without delay; and all those having claims against said Estate, will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement

WM. B. WILSON, *Ex'r.*
July 31. 4t

FRESH* Drugs & Medicines, OILS, PAINTS, *DYE-STUFFS, &c.

THE Subscriber has just received a fresh supply of the above articles, which, in addition to his former Stock, comprises almost every article in his line now in use—together with a large assortment of

Patent Medicines, &c.

And a fine supply of

GROCERIES:

All which he will dispose of at very *low prices.* Country Dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine them—and they may find it their interest to purchase from him. Every attention will be paid to those wishing to purchase; and great care taken in the preparation of such articles as may be prescribed by Physicians.

N. B. Just received, a large supply of

Lancaster Glue.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, May 29. tf

WHOLESALE & RETAIL *PLATING Establishment,*

GETTYSBURG, PA.

J. B. DANNER,

FROM the encouragement received, has been induced to commence the Manufacturing of the following Articles, viz.:

BITS, STIRRUPS, Coach and Gig Mounting.

Joints, Side-door, Dash & Body Handles,
BELL, CAP, RING & PLAIN HOB-BANDS,
WINKERS & PADS,

Top and Trace Finishers, ORNAMENTS,

of all descriptions, & of the latest patterns

He also attends very particularly to Custom work, as he has done heretofore. He warrants and stands good for all work done in his Shop, that the same shall not be exceeded by any Establishment in the United States.

☞ All orders from a distance shall be thankfully received—the same attended to with promptness, done in the best manner, and on the most accommodating terms.

Gettysburg, Sept. 6. tf

Now's the time for Prizes!

CLARKSON'S OFFICE IN BALTI...

☞ *If you want a Fortune, call in time; you can only lose $1 25, and may become RICH!*

A Prize of 1,000 Dollars.

Sold a few weeks ago; and on the 2d inst.

18—34—48—A Prize of $10,000,

Sold to a Lad in the Country.

June 12. tf

STONE CUTTING.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Inhabitants of Gettysburg and its neighborhood, that he has opened a

MARBLE YARD,

near to the house of Mr. John Ash, in the borough of Gettysburg, where he intends keeping on hand a general assortment of

***Marble & Sand* GRAVE-STONES,**

viz. Stones suitable to be placed at the upper and lower end of the grave; and for the lowest prices.

☞ His Manufactory at Harrisburg will enable him constantly to have on hand a sufficient number of large and small Grave-Stones; and the Letters on them will be elegantly engraved in German and English.

DAVID SHERER.
Gettysburg, Aug. 21. tf

N. B. Every order left at the house of Mr. J. Ash, will be punctually attended to, even in the absence of the subscriber. D. S.

WENTZ'S Worm destroying Drops,

An invaluable Remedy for WORMS.

THIS Medicine is confidently offered to the public as a superior article for destroying & expelling worms from the system.—It has not been known to fail in affording relief in any instance. This medicine is mild in its operation, and may be given to infants with perfect safety. The following testimony will be deemed sufficient, where the gentlemen are known:—

We, the undersigned, do certify, that we have used in our families, Samuel H. Wentz's Drops for destroying worms, and find it to be a highly efficacious and valuable medicine.

C. L. Suesserott,	*Philip Berlin,*
Wm. Heyser,	*Benj. Fahnestock,*
Daniel Dechert,	*George Hoffman,*
John Shafer,	*Wm. Seibert,*
John Wilmore,	*Jacob Heck,*
Samuel Grove,	*John Porrman,*
Robert Yeats,	*G. Greenawalt,*
John Grove,	*Wm. Ferry,*
Samuel Brand,	*Frederick Spahr,*
Nicholas Pearse,	*Geo. S. Eyster.*
David Spahr,	

The above Medicine can at all times be had at the Apothecary Shop of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, June 5, 1832.

DR. CHAPMAN'S

Anti-Dyspeptic, or Sour Stomach Pills,

HAVE stood the test of experience, and are found to be an infallible cure for Indigestion. These pills have been highly approved of by those who have used them for the above disease. They act as a powerful tonic, neutralizing the acid upon the stomach—give strength to the debilitated organs of digestion—restore the appetite—and remove nausea and sickness at the stomach, habitual costiveness, head ache, despondency of the mind, paleness of the countenance, palpitation of the heart, vertigo or giddiness, belching up of water which is sometimes tasteless but most commonly sour, and many other nervous affections. They do not contain mercury in any form, nor do they sicken the stomach as most purgative medicines do, but perform the office of a safe and mild cathartic. There is no restriction in diet or drink, or exposures to wet or cold, while using them. They are therefore particularly calculated for family use. The proprietor of these pills was one of the most eminent practitioners in the U. States, and used them successfully in his practice for many years.

For Sale by
SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, Druggist,
Gettysburg, Aug. 30. tf

COUGH DROPS

OR

INDIAN SPECIFIC,
For the prevention and cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Consumptions, Spitting of Blood, & diseases of the Breast & Lungs.

DR. CLARKSON FREEMAN, the proprietor of this Specific, resided upwards of four years among the different tribes of North-American Indians; and with unwearied diligence used every means in his power to acquire a knowledge of the different remedies sued by them, for the cure of their sick and wounded; & more particularly of those which they take to prevent and cure consumptions, and complaints of the breast and lungs. He observed the Indians were subject to numerous and similar complaints to those of the white people; and from their mode of living, and being exposed to the inclemency of all weathers, many of their complaints were more complicated and violent. Although many of their diseases were of such a nature as would with people in a civilized state have terminated in confirmed consumptions; yet, during all the time he was with them, he did not hear of one who died of a consumption. So happy are they in their knowledge of remedies, and so certain of their effects, when in time applied, that it may be said, "a true consumption is a disease never known or heard of among them." The truth of this observation must be corroborated by all who have had the opportunity of becoming acquainted with these people. It may then be asked, why are they exempt from these complaints? The reason is obvious; because they immediately seek for relief, and prevent those complaints, which insensibly undermine the constitution, & bring on incurable consumptions.

Bills of directions accompany each bottle of the Specific, pointing out in a conspicuous manner, all the symptoms in the different stages of these distressing diseases; also particular directions respecting diet and regimen, and how patients are to conduct themselves through every stage until health is restored—for vain and useless would be the prescriptions of the ablest physicians, accompanied with the most powerful and useful medicines, if his directions are not faithfully adhered to.

☞ For sale by SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, Druggist, Gettysburg.
Sept. 6.